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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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2 April 1985

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

PTA OFF TO SLOW START DESPITE NEED FOR INTER-AFRICAN TRADE

Nairobi EA REPORT ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY in English Feb 85 p 2

[Text]

IS the much-publicised Preferential Trade Area (PTA) treaty for Eastern and Southern African States, which became operational on July 1, 1984, a non-starter?

The question has been raised in several quarters in view of the fact that a number of countries which were involved in the prolonged negotiations have not yet signed the treaty, Tanzania being one of the most important.

Angola, Botswana, Malagasy, Mozambique and the Seychelles are among the other non-signatory nations, even though they were deeply involved in the discussions which brought into being more than six months ago an organisation which, at the time, was widely regarded as a forerunner to the establishment of an East and Southern African Common Market.

At the time when the PTA treaty was ratified by 14 States, Kenya being one of the most important, in June 1984, it was generally believed that a long-felt need had finally been met: The need for furthering intra-African trade.

For some unfathomable reason, the list of countries which ratified the treaty has not grown in the last more than six months. They remain the same: Kenya, Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Somalia, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The reason why the other countries have not signed are "unfathomable" because the non-signatories are either tightlipped or vague in their pronouncements; all of them favour the treaty, but they decline to say why they are reluctant to ratify it.

We know the reasons why the current and potential signatories to the PTA treaty want such a relationship among themselves; we also know some of the reasons (though not all) why some of them, having been privy to conceiving the idea, and then germinating

and nurturing it, are showing a disinclination towards officially becoming a party to it.

But let us first have a look at the reasons which favour the effective coming into being of the PTA. The most important is that intra-African trade has been declining drastically over the years.

Kenya's example is perhaps more illustrative in this regard even though President Moi's Government was among the first in the PTA region to ratify the treaty.

In 1982, only about 28 per cent of Kenya's total exports went to African countries, some 12 per cent less than in 1974. Also in 1982, Western Europe accounted for over 38 per cent of Kenya's exports, North America 7 per cent and the Middle East slightly under 5 per cent, a substantial increase over the previous years.

The trend has been, and continues to be, the same throughout Africa over the years, even though the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the continental body which through its various resolutions, principally the Lagos Plan of Action, has stressed the need very strongly for closer economic ties among African countries.

Kenya's trade with Tanzania and Uganda, the country's two former partners in the defunct East African Community (EAC), is another important illustration. In 1974, Uganda took 16.8 per cent of Kenya's exports and Tanzania 11 per cent.

With the break-up of the East African Community (EAC) in 1977 and the closure of the Kenya-Tanzania border, only 2 per cent of Kenya's exports "officially" went to Tanzania in that year, according to a report by Kenya's Department of External Trade, "Export Strategy for Kenya 1984".

The percentage of Kenya's exports to Uganda fell to 10.4 per cent during the same year. "Indeed, the share of Kenya's exports sent to Africa as a whole fell by no less than 9 percentage points in that year."

And in the next two years, exports to Uganda "dropped sharply, first, because of the economic deterioration in the last year of the Amin (Idi) regime and, secondly, because of the business uncertainties arising from the liberation war and its aftermath," says the report.

"At the same time, 'official' exports to Tanzania remained very low. In the period after the restoration of democratic Government (ouster of dictator Idi Amin) in 1980, exports to Uganda recovered in proportionate terms, although their share was still well below the level of the early 'Seventies, while official exports to Tanzania continued at a very low level".

Fears were expressed at the time, says the report, that this "unsettled period in East African relationships would impair Kenya's ability to develop her trade with other African countries, by imposing restrictions on transit trade".

The report adds: "Fortunately, this has not happened, although restrictions on transit trade through Tanzania have been severe until very recently".

Even so, the Kenya Government and the country's business community continued to strive to achieve the seemingly unachievable targets set out by the Lagos Plan of Action, a comprehensive document which should be regarded as the Bible of intra-African economic relations, but which is being

crucified on the altar of political expedience by many African countries; but definitely not so by President Moi's Government.

All African governments know that there are solid economic reasons for increasing intra-African economic relations and trade. These reasons are extensively spelt out in the Lagos Plan of Action.

Sometimes, however, they are unable or do not wish to see them because it is seemingly impossible to separate the hard economic reality from the promised political pudding.

Kenya has all along demonstrated in word and deed the necessity of pragmatism and a spirit of togetherness among African countries in spite of the many centrifugal forces operating against the ideals propounded in great detail in the Lagos Plan of Action as well as those spelt out even more specifically in the PTA protocols.

Even so, as the Kenyan Vice-President, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, said at a high-level meeting of the PTA member-States held in Bujumbura, Burundi, in the third week of December, the problems that may have arisen within the Eastern and Southern Africa region should be taken more as a challenge than as encumbrances.

Mr. Kibaki told the meeting that the PTA was no longer in its formative stages and that challenges associated with its survival were, and should be, expected.

CSO: 3400/780

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ENTENTE COUNCIL TO RECEIVE FRENCH DEVELOPMENT GRANT

AB1316]5 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 13 Mar 85 p 6

[Excerpts] The Entente Council [CE] will soon receive a grant of 237 million CFA francs from the French Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC) to finance the council's village water supply program, the development of the grasslands in the northeastern part of the Ivory Coast, and Togo's sheep breeding project.

The agreement relating to this grant was signed last Monday at the administrative secretariat of the CE's Mutual Aid and Loans Guarantee Fund by the council's secretary general, Paul Kaya, and Francis Plateau, head of the permanent cooperation mission.

The council's village water supply program--whose purpose is to supply drinking water to the inhabitants of the most underprivileged areas in Benin, Burkina-Faso, Ivory Coast, Niger, and Togo--will receive a sum of 100 million CFA francs. The second beneficiary of this grant is the program of development of the grasslands in the northeastern part of Ivory Coast and 72 million francs have been allocated to finance the fourth phase of the project. Finally, 65 million francs have been allocated to Togo for the development of the sheep breeding project which has been receiving FAC assistance since 1980.

CSO: 3419/325

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

FRENCH SUBSIDY FOR HYDRAULIC STUDIES PROJECT IN AFRICA

AB152230 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] An agreement was signed this afternoon in Ouagadougou between the inter-African Committee for Hydraulic Studies [CIEH] and France. A press release was issued at the end of the ceremony. It is read by Archibong Kojo, the official in charge of urban water works and drainage of the CIEH.

[Kojo] At 1700 on Friday, 15 March 1985, CIEH Secretary General Abou Hassan, who was accompanied by his principal collaborators and the leader of the French cooperation mission, Francois (Limet), and assisted by Jacques Lange-lier, an adviser at the mission, signed Convention No 28-C ppl 85160. According to this agreement, the Government of the French Republic puts at the disposition of the CIEH a subsidy to the tune of 100 million CFA francs for the financing of the following operations:

1. Constitution of a reference center: 15 million CFA francs
2. Charting of rainfall figures after 1965: 20 million CFA francs
3. Mapping out of water resources in the CAR: 20 million CFA francs
4. Revision of the specifications for equipment [words indistinct]: 10 million CFA francs
5. Support for the general activities of the CIEH: 30 million CFA francs
6. Documentary support: 5 million CFA francs

Grand total: 100 million CFA francs

On behalf of the member countries of the committee, Mr Abou Hassan expressed his gratitude for the sustained and relentless efforts which the French Government has made annually in favor of the committee since its inception in 1960.

Issued in Ouagadougou on 15 March 1985.

CSO: 3419/325

ANGOLA

REPORTER DESCRIBES JOINT MONITORING COMMISSION OPERATION

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 24 Feb 85 p 6

[Article by Marie Joannidis]

[Text1

NGIVA (Angola) — In war-shattered southern Angola, soldiers from South Africa and Angola are working peacefully together to monitor a South African troop withdrawal agreed upon over a year ago.

A reporter and a Press photographer were able this week to make a visit, unusual for foreign journalists, to the joint Angolan—South African commission monitoring a South African-occupied area some 40 kilometres deep along the border with Namibia.

The two sides, which have one battalion each in the region, drink, eat and watch video films together in apparent friendly coexistence. They occasionally organise mixed patrols to monitor military activity in the region.

Many of the South African soldiers are black, some of them from the Bushmen tribe.

The two forces are monitoring a withdrawal of South African forces which was agreed upon on February 16 last year at talks, with US participation, in Lusaka, Zambia.

The South Africans agreed to pull out of southern Angola, which they entered in 1981, on condition that the Ango-

lans prevented Namibian guerillas of the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) from using the area as a rear base.

The Commission reached Ngiva in early May, as South African forces withdrew toward the border from farther inside Southern Angola. Most of the town has been destroyed, and many of the buildings, including the former local headquarters of Angola's ruling Marxist MPLA party, have been blown up.

Captain Antonio Mogado de Azevedo, who heads the Angolan side of the commission, said: "The main part (of the town) was destroyed systematically after the signature of the Lusaka Agreement and before our arrival, above all by Unita, the armed opposition movement which is supported by Pretoria."

However, Colonel David Moore, who commands the South African side of the commission, said: "I do not know what Unita (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) did — it was not our forces which did this."

Col Moore stressed that activities by Unita were not dealt with in the Lusaka troop withdrawal agreement.

The South Africans, who had received official permission to speak to journalists, took us on a flight in one of their French-built helicopters towards the nearby Namibian border.

Capt Mogado de Azevedo said Angola was "respecting the Lusaka Agreement on restricting movements by Swapo".

However, it was very difficult to prevent all infiltration of guerillas into Namibia, he said, adding: "Our military is not as sophisticated as the South Africans, who are themselves not managing to prevent infiltration."

The Angolan officer said there had been violations of the Lusaka Agreement by Pretoria's forces, in particular the capture on February 7 of three Angolan soldiers the South Africans had mistaken for Namibian guerrillas.

"Once we knew about it we referred the question to the commission, and they were handed back after having been taken into Namibia," he said.

But the South Africans say "neither yes nor no" when faced with the main Angolan complaint against them — that they have overflown parts of Angola north of the occupation zone — the Angolan officer added.

The South Africans claim there has been a

recent upsurge in violations by Swapo, with 28 in January alone.

Crossing the line between the two sides' positions, we leave a tent housing the Angolan commission members, decorated with Marxist slogans, and walk a few hundred metres south.

A table in the South African camp is loaded with food and drink. Colonel Moore says:

"We have a good working relationship. Both parties have learned a lot. We sit together, eat together."

CSO: 3400/782

BENIN

BRIEFS

MARITIME AGREEMENT SIGNED--From now on, Belgium and Luxembourg ships can dock in the Cotonou Autonomous Port. Likewise, Beninese ships can dock in the ports of the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union. An agreement to this effect was signed this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. Benin was represented at the signing of the agreement by El Hadj Adamou Amzat, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, while Belgium and Luxembourg were represented by Alexis (Broux), acting for the Belgian-Luxembourg charge d'affaires in Cotonou. The agreement, which is the result of years of detailed negotiations, will help to strengthen trade between our country and these two European countries. [Excerpt] [Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 14 Mar 85 AB]

CSO: 3419/325

BURKINA

PRO-REVOLUTION GROUPS SCORE 'ANARCHISTIC' LABOR UNIONS

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAINE in French 8 Feb 85 pp 15-17

[Text] The publication on 28 January of a joint statement signed by 11 labor unions analyzing the current situation in the nation has given rise to protests (to use the mildest term possible) on the part of RDP [People's Democratic Revolution] militants acting through their respective CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution]. Thus, since 30 January, the garrison committee, the service and tradespeople's CDR's, the CDR's in secondary and professional establishments, the functionaries of Pc, the employees in the Information Ministry, etc., have all issued statements regarding the said declaration and passed resolutions condemning the anarcho-syndicalists as well as motions of support for the CNR [National Council of the Revolution]. As for the government, in accordance with its statement that "there should be no more of such warnings or condemnations," it has taken steps such as suspensions and rescissions against the signatories and the joint declaration.

What does the joint labor declaration say? First of all, it alludes to a so-called "threat to democratic freedoms and the rights of organized labor"--which seems in their eyes to refer, among other things, to the obligation of workers to participate in projects for the public benefit (quoted from 4 August PPD [People's Development Program], etc...), "on pain of revolutionary sanctions" (sic).

In the second place, the declaration asserts that the measures taken by the CNR are reducing the purchasing power of the workers, "which will be further lowered," in their judgment, "by the governmental measures contained in the 31 December finance law on implementation of the budget for the 1985 fiscal year, particularly the provision for "reduction and extension of the 1984 compensatory measures," etc....It appears clear from these analyses that the CNR and the signers of the declaration understand the measures hitherto put into effect in very different ways. But exactly which labor unions are these?

They are the following: Burkinabe Trade Union Confederation (CSB), formerly the VSB [Voltan Trade Union Confederation]; the Burkinabe Trade Union Federation (FSB); the Autonomous Trade Union of Burkinabe Magistrates (SAMAB); the National Trade Union of Brewery Workers (SYNTB); the National Trade Union of Transport and Estates [as printed] (SNAID); the National Trade Union of

Education and Research Workers (SYNTER); the National Trade Union of Geological, Mining and Hydrocarbon Workers (SYNTRAGMIN); the General Union of Voltan Students (UGEV), the Trade Union of Public Works, Construction, Hydrological and Associated Workers (SYNTBA), and the National Trade Union of Human and Animal Health Workers (SYNTSHA).

An Unnatural Alliance

It can be seen, as noted by the authorities in a statement made public shortly afterwards, "that all these trade unions are almost exclusively mass organizations whose militants were subjected to blind repression under the reactionary and anti-worker regimes that held sway in our country until the popular uprising of 4 August 1983. These trade unions are organizations which, by their statements and their concrete actions, had supported the progressive and pro-worker wing, in other words the popular wing of the defunct CSP [People's Salvation Council], and which along with all other patriots condemned the triumphant parade of neocolonial troops carried out by Mr Guy Penne, after the surrender of the Yorian Somes and the Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogos."

Moreover, as conceded in the declaration, "these patriots and militants have benefited from the revolutionary solidarity of that popular wing on many occasions, including Comrade Thomas Sankara's support for labor demonstrations. In other words, we thought that we shared common objectives with those democratic organizations, which we thought would be able to endorse ends and aims beyond merely and exclusively defending the objective interests of the working people they represent. From this point of view," according to the authorities, "the advent of the RDP--by expanding the field of action of the mass organizations, by giving them the political framework which they needed in order to flourish, by providing them with the objective data of our economic and social situation, through the public political debates of the TPR [People's Revolutionary Tribunals] and the widespread political and ideological training of the masses (an additional and irreplaceable tool for leading them to an informed commitment)--justified all militants in thinking that the CNR and the mass organizations of an anti-imperialist cast were natural allies, sharing the same enemies, namely international and particularly French imperialism and its local toadies which constitute the bourgeoisie and a tangled mix of retrograde and conservative forces. But this is not the case, as the famous trade union declaration attests."

During an extraordinary general assembly held on Wednesday 30 January, the garrison committee took the lead in responding to the labor accusations, asserting that "through this declaration, a few dishonest petty-bourgeois intellectuals were maliciously trying to abuse the confidence of their rank-and-file supporters." In addition, it stated, "this declaration shows, along with its incoherent content, the belligerent attitude assumed by these signatories with their hidden agenda who pretend not to understand the justice of the decisions taken by the CNR." With regard to democratic freedoms and rights of organized labor, the garrison committee noted that in Burkina Faso the idea of freedom is intimately tied to the class struggle. The democratic freedoms we have today represent victories of the RDP and not just for the benefit of RDP militants. They help the people exercise their domination over their class enemies.

In their communique, the soldiers and para-military representatives on the garrison committee affirmed that they will not allow themselves "to be distracted by any kind of destabilizing rhetoric."

The Finance Bill Exacerbates the Class Contradictions of Our Society

Falling in line with the garrison committee, the service and tradespeople's CDR's in the province of Kadiogo emphasized, in a statement first made public on 2 February, that the struggle against oppression, domination, poverty and injustice--within the context of the struggle for the radical transformation of our society--has today reached all the sectors of our national life (administration, army, economy, etc....)." Recalling that the revolution is and will continue to be a total and profound upheaval of all sectors of activity, against all the retrograde and reactionary forces," the declaration noted that "today an intense class struggle is evolving both on the national and the international scale. In this way, the structural crisis of the imperialo-capitalist system is leading the bourgeois forces to take unpopular measures of every kind in order to safeguard their class interests, while in Africa"--according to the service and tradespeople's CDR's--"in the pro-imperialist regimes, we are watching the implementation of harsh reforms that have the effect of perpetuating the poverty of the popular masses."

"In reaction to this state of affairs," the declaration continues, "the oppressed peoples of the world are waging many forms of struggle for the realization of their legitimate aspirations. The revolution of August 1983 was one manifestation of these fundamental mass struggles for a society of happiness, justice and progress. The declaration states that "it is necessary to understand this revolutionary logic in order to consider objectively the necessary sacrifices resulting from the 1985 finance law that emerged from the first national budget conference."

In their statement, the service and tradespeople's CDR's said they were not surprised that "reactionaries greet the preparation of the budget, which is a class budget, a people's budget exclusively in the service of the people, with disparaging remarks, or that its implementation excites their indignation and rage." That is the reason, they say, that "today the 1985 finance law is exacerbating the class contradictions in our society."

The continuation of the 1984 compensatory measures, the special contribution of 1/12 and 1/24 of their annual salary required of the more highly-paid workers, are simply sacrifices demanded by the necessities of the moment. Moreover, they emerged from broad discussions by all of the people in the context of the national budget conference, according to the declaration. These measures, discussed and accepted by the people, show "maturity and commitment to create the material foundations for happiness, to take their destiny into their own hands."

The Appendages of the Hidden Forces of the PCRV-PAI-LIPAD

In the second part of their statement, the service and tradespeople's CDR's note that in the face of these measures the various advance agents of imperialism in our country have thought the time propitious to spread dissension. For example, there is the case of Soumane Toure, "an authentic and rare specimen, the worker who is a lackey of the bourgeoisie, married to and

later divorced from all the reactionary regimes, titled mistress for some months to the CMRPN [Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress], which tried, in the 7th session of Bobo-Dioulasso's TPR at Ouaga, to unite all the forces of reaction by an attempt to discredit the CNR and intoxicate the people."

There are also the "anarcho-syndicalists, appendages of the hidden forces of the PCRV [Upper Voltan Revolutionary Communist Party] and PAI-LIPAD [African Independence Party-Patriotic League for Development]," "which are united in a marriage of convenience or love which is not even rational in PCRV terms." In the view of the service and tradespeople's CDR's, it is obvious that the aim of that union is counter-revolutionary struggle. How else, they ask, can one explain the fact that unionists in SYNPAF [Trade Union of Financial Administration Personnel], who came together back in 1983, "find themselves today feverishly engaged in an effort to mobilize opposition to the finance law?" How else can one explain the fact that now, after having been invited to participate in the budget discussions and having refused any involvement on the grounds that they had not yet consulted their rank and file, they are writing articles against the budget without consulting that same rank and file?"

Finally, the service and tradespeople's CDR's ended their declaration by observing that all of this hubbub "confirms us in the justice of our line and should encourage all true revolutionaries to keep marching forward," and by noting that the really just criticism which could be made by the revolutionaries "is precisely that not enough use has been made of the dictatorship over the reactionaries, who must be humbled and broken."

Now, the declaration says, "the real work of cleaning up has begun, namely ridding the administration of all the opportunist leaders and other anarcho-syndicalists. The policy should be for everyone to man his battle station." Like the soldiers and para-military in their statement, the service and tradespeople's CDR's reiterated their total support for the 1985 finance law, "which in terms of both the purification of political life and economic and social construction represents a qualitative advance for our revolution," and reaffirmed their loyalty to the CNR and their total commitment to work by its side in the difficult and noble struggle for the building of a new society.

No doubt about it, 1985 has already been marked as a year of great struggles--for the Sahel railway, for free housing--and now it is also the year of the battle against anarcho-syndicalism. In that respect, it will be a decisive year.

9516
CSO : 3419/304

BURKINA

POLITICAL OPPOSITION ANALYZED

Ouagadougou SIDWAYA in French 12 Feb 85 p 4

[Text] Since the revolutionary process was unleashed in our country, the national and international forces of reaction have unceasingly attacked us. Despite the successes achieved by our young revolution, which is growing stronger every day, certain misguided individuals think they can stand in the way of our radiant march to certain victory.

Yesterday it was anarchistic counter-revolutionary actions, today it is poisoning of minds and deception that are the weapons of these pseudo-revolutionaries. Those political delinquents who are trying to harm our people and believe the proliferation of tracts is a sign of the regime's unpopularity are forgetting that this form of struggle is only the tool of a group of privileged special interests who are prepared to flout the interests of the people. In the past, under reactionary regimes, this kind of tactic worked. Today the revolutionary people reject it.

That is why we, the CDR [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution] of the province of Kadiogo, are responding to all the ideological lackeys, dogmatists, anarcho-syndicalists and other political flunkies who signed the declaration of 28 January 1985, as well as all the filthy tracts that have appeared in an effort to discredit our valiant people and their revolution.

What exactly was it all about?

Counter-Revolutionary Agitation

In the wake of the popular measures taken by the CNR [National Council of the Revolution] to benefit the broad popular masses, in line with the resolutions of the national budget conference (19-20 November 1984), certain sinister individuals, tied in with the directorates of trade unions affiliated to retrograde political parties that have been consigned forever to the dustbin of neocolonial history, have been organizing populist, counter-revolutionary campaigns of lies, in the vain hope of altering the situation to their advantage, failing to understand that the level of political awareness of a liberated people grows with dizzying rapidity.

The holy alliance--an unnatural alliance of convenience--between the putschist PAI/LIPAD [African Independence Party-Patriotic League for Development] and the narrow-mindedly dogmatist Upper Voltan "Revolutionary Communist" Party [PCR]

along with its flunkies the AEVO [expansion unknown] and the ASO [expansion unknown] is trying to convince people that democracy in Burkina Faso is in a pitiable shambles, that the rights of organized labor have been flouted, that the workers' purchasing power is declining, etc.

But comrades, what democracy are they talking about? What labor rights are they talking about? What kind of purchasing power are they talking about?

Democracy

Democracy in the RDP [People's Democratic Revolution] is not the same as democracy under the reactionary bourgeois regimes.

Democracy in the RDP means to satisfy the basic needs of the broad masses: food, lodging, education, health. That is the reason for Sourou, Tombola, for instructing our children, the rebate of academic fees, free lodging, the SOCOGIB [Burkina Construction and Real Estate Management Company] villas, the railway battle, the PPD [People's Development Program], the mobile vaccination team: all these are democratic and popular measures. If they do not understand the notion of democracy, if the meaning of it escapes them, let them enroll in CDR school, where the doors are popularly and democratically open and round-table discussions are available.

Labor Rights

Comrades, let us be honest and ask ourselves the question: since the advent of the CNR, which of the trade unions has been the victim of intimidation or attack by the CNR? Freedom under the RDP is not the right of a well-to-do and reactionary minority to impose counter-revolutionary slogans. Freedom under the RDP is the right of the majority to unmask and cast out the enemies of the people.

If people continue to steal, embezzle, oppress the masses at the base, and attempt to damage the administration in the RDP, well they will just continue to be laid off and cashiered.

The Decline in Purchasing Power

The majority of the trade unions that have signed disreputable documents are showing their congenital inability to transcend their petty-bourgeois instincts. They egoistically and doggedly defend their ill-gotten gains by means of hollow and duplicitous rhetoric, the foundation of which is "declining purchasing power."

Under the reactionary regimes, all the financial institutions drew up rules and procedures to insure that only the petty bourgeois could enrich themselves. It was only those affluent ones, whose fortunes were cunningly padded by illicit diversions of funds from the public treasury, who were able to gain access to credit. The villas, the singles-only establishments, the fancy bars, the darkrooms, were their ill-gotten goods, acquired by trampling on the working people.

If today the reactionary petty-bourgeois get agitated and complain about the availability of free housing or the democratically adopted finance law, that

simply shows once again their congenital inability to serve the laboring masses. With all due respect to the reactionary petty bourgeoisie, the CNR and its revolutionary government will always do what is in the interest of the broad laboring masses.

Comrades, militant men and women of the RDP, CDR comrades in the garrisons, CDR comrades in services and trades, CDR comrade students, we cannot quibble when our actual independence is at stake: we must mobilize to combat all the anti-patriots and counter-revolutionaries.

Down with the putschist PAI/LIPAD!

Down with the dogmatist PCRV and its lackeys in the AEVO and ASO!

Down with the signers of the filthy statement!

Onward to an RDP victory!

Onward to a budget of economic independence and national dignity!

Onward for the CNR!

Fatherland or death, we shall conquer.

9516

CSO : 3419/304

BURKINA

BURKINA REPORTS INAUGURATION OF AIR LINK WITH ALGERIA

AB151424 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Excerpts] A 25-man Burkinabe delegation stayed in Algiers from 12 to 14 March to take part in the inaugural flight of Air Algeria. Taking part in this inaugural flight, apart from Comrade Omar Diawara, minister of transport, and Comrade Alain Koeffe, minister of commerce and people's supply, were businessmen, representatives of commercial institutions, representatives of Air Burkina, and Air Afrique, three representatives of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution, and our colleague, Sita Tarbado, who reported the news.

Burkina businessmen took the opportunity to make fruitful contacts with their Algerian counterparts for trade purposes. Comrade ministers also held talks with their Algerian counterparts within the framework of the strengthening of relations between Burkina and Algeria in the field of transportation and commerce.

It should be recalled that the Burkinabe delegation's stay in the Algerian capital was sponsored by Air Algeria. There is no doubt that this new air link between Algeria and our country constitutes a great step forward in promoting the economies of the two brotherly countries to the satisfaction of their respective peoples.

An Algerian delegation is expected within the next few days for the inaugural flight to our country.

CSO: 3419/325

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

GOVERNMENT IN EXILE FORMED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 2, 16 Jan 85 p 7

[Text] French sources report that opponents of President Hissein Habre in southern Chad have united under the leadership of Lt Col Alphonse Kotiga, head of the Commandos Rouge, while their sympathisers in neighbouring Central African Republic (CAR) have formed a government in exile (AC Vol 25 No 25). It is possible that the intention behind the report is to embarrass President Mitterrand since CAR's Gen Andre Kolingba blames the activities of his dissidents on French backing for his old adversary, Ange Patasse.

The so-called Provisional Government of National Salvation was constituted by Patasse's former party, the Central African People's Liberation Movement. Its president was named as Gen Alphonse Mbaikoua, an ex-member of the Bangui government. He was allegedly involved in the guerrilla attack on the border town of Markounda last November. His No 2, described as national defence minister, is his former colleague, Gen Francois Bozize, with Gen Sylvestre Bangui, a former CAR finance minister in charge of administration. However, Gen Bangui lives in the CAR and it seems rash of the MLPC to have exposed him and some of his colleagues to Kolingba's displeasure. Gen Marboua, named as foreign minister, has denied being connected with the group.

While the provisional government's leaders are well-known opponents of the Kolingba administration, the news can hardly promote their cause domestically or in Paris where the importance of France's CAR bases are a priority. Early this month French claims that Kolingba's new year amnesty for leading opponents was the result of French pressure has already embarrassed the Mitterrand government. Among those named was David Dacko, the French backed successor to Bokassa. Dacko was overthrown by Kolingba in 1981. Abdel Goumba, a former presidential candidate, was also released.

While the MLPC initiative poses no immediate threat to Kolingba, this development, together with Kotiga's manoeuvres in Chad underlines the instability of the region whose people not only suffer in the fighting, but are hard hit by severe drought conditions.

CSO: 3400/790

2 April 1985

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

POLITICAL SITUATION OUTLOOK ANALYZED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 4, 13 Feb 85 pp 7, 8

[Article: "Made in France"]

[Text]

Gen. **André Kolingba's** regime has an even chance of surviving 1985. The ruling *Comité Militaire de Redressement* (CMRN) is kept in power by the 1,200 French troops there and the 80 French officers and NCOs of the *Mission d'Assistance Militaire* (MAM), which trains and supervises the 500-strong *Securité Présidentielle* (composed largely of members of Kolingba's Yakoma tribe). The economy is kept afloat by French aid.

However, both Paris and Washington now regard CAR as an essential rear base for countering Col. **Gadaffi's** ambitions in neighbouring Chad. Part of the French Chadian taskforce has been kept at the French military base at Bouar in north-west CAR. Bangui's Mpoko airport is the base for the French air-support operation.

The **Mitterrand** administration is very worried that Libya will attempt to destabilise CAR. Last October riots against the French presence in CAR led to several youths being shot dead when they tried to enter the French military camp in Bangui. Of more concern is the possibility of another attack from Chad by the dissident Gen. **Alphonse M'baikoua** (AC Vol 25 No 25) and anti-**Habré** Chadian commandos (AC Vol 26 No 3). The CAR armed forces are incapable of countering a determined guerrilla attack. The **Reagan** administration's roving ambassador, Gen. **Vernon Walters**, was in Bangui at the end of last year (AC Vol 25 No 25).

A serious problem is Kolingba's lack of stature. He spends little time in his presidential office, preferring the isolated residence in the Roux military camp or the luxury of his well-protected model farm at M'Boko 25 km outside the capital. He delegates

most of his powers, often to the *éminence grise* of the regime, Lt-Col. **Mansion**, The French officer in charge of the *Securité Présidentielle*. Mansion also practically controls the secret service, *le Service de Renseignements Généraux* (SRG), and even negotiates with IMF representatives from time to time. Clearly he has considerable sway over appointments. Last autumn, for instance he was responsible for the sacking of two members of the presidential entourage, **Paul Otto** (former secretary-general of the presidency) and ambassador **Zounounbia** (former head of protocol).

With encouragement from Paris, the regime is about to liberalise its internal politics. A new National Assembly is to be built soon, and local elections are to be held. France has advised a thorough cabinet reshuffle in order to bring into government younger technocrats. This would also enable Kolingba to achieve a better tribal balance. The savannah peoples - the Sara, Gbaya, Manjia and Bamba - have been overshadowed by the river peoples, notably the Yakoma and the M'baka (**Bokassa's** and former president **David Dacko's** tribe).

Opposition groups remain highly sceptical about any real liberalisation. Indeed there is no indication that a new constitution is in the offing or that the ban on opposition politics will be lifted. Luckily for Kolingba the opposition is divided by personal, ideological and tribal animosities. Below we document the opposition plethora.

- *Mouvement de Libération du Peuple Centrafricain* (MLPC): the driving force behind the foiled 1982 coup led by **Ange Patassé**, first exiled in Togo, now reportedly based in Italy; Patassé has lost credibility within his own movement and was replaced as secretary-general at an extraordinary MLPC congress last September by **François-Albert Ouakaga**. Gen. Alphonse M'baikoua and Gen. **François Bozizé** are reputed to be close to the MLPC, which represents the savannah ethnic groups, but ideologically is a moderate pro-western organisation.
- *Front Patriotique Oubanguien-Parti du Travail* (FPO-PT): a left-wing nationalist group headed by Prof **Abel Goumba**, who is under house arrest at Kuango. The FPO-PT is one of the few CAR parties to be multi-ethnic. Its influence is confined to the small intellectual elite and students. Goumba is the favourite of Africanists in the French *Parti Socialiste* (PS) as well as such radical francophone African regimes as **Benin** and **Congo-Brazzaville**. Another senior FPO-PT leader under house arrest is **Patrice Endjimoungou**.
- *Mouvement Centrafricain de Libération National* (MCLN): a unique pro-Libyan group. Its original leader was Dr **Idi Lala**, now thought to be living in West Germany. He was recently suspended from his functions and replaced by **Saleh Yacoub**. The MCLN's influence in CAR is marginal.
- *Groupeement Indépendent de Réflexion et d'Education Politique et Sociale* (GIR): a group of "independent" politicians who served under Bokassa, Dacko and Kolingba, GIR is headed by ex-minister **François Pahoua**, who is under house arrest. If Kolingba wants to include civilians in a revised cabinet he could probably find some opportunistic elements in GIR ranks to play his game in exchange for economic privileges.

- *Parti Révolutionnaire Centrafricain* (PRC): created in 1983 by dissidents from the MLPC, FPO-PT and MCLN who are trying to create a united opposition front.
- *Collectif des Centrafricains en France* (CCF): established in April 1984 by Paris-based young intellectuals seeking to overcome traditional ethnic and political divisions through the founding of an umbrella organisation which could eventually federate all opposition forces.
- *Parti Socialiste Centrafricain* (PSC): a mysterious group ostensibly led by **Hozé Okato Tandale**.
- Pro-Bokassa forces which operate from France, Ivory Coast and Congo-Brazzaville. From his Chateau at Hardicourt, close to Paris, Bokassa continues to plan his "triumphant" return to CAR.

The Bokassa clan has started publishing a periodical, *Vérités Centrafricaines*, which tries to show that Kolingba's regime is more corrupt than Bokassa's was. A key man in Bokassa's entourage remains **Roger Delpey**, the Frenchman who planned the Hollywood-style attempt to return Bokassa to CAR in 1983 (AC Vol 24 No 4). **Jean-Pierre Dupont**, who organised Bokassa's coronation as "Emperor", competes with Delpey. A former French policeman, **Paul Barril**, who was based at the Elysée, has now joined the Bokassa camp.

The opposition hopes that the progressive collapse of the economy will spawn serious discontent. Efforts to increase revenue from diamonds, coffee and timber have come to little. For example, half the country's 350,000 carats of diamonds are smuggled out. The same applies to coffee. Customs revenue is a mere fraction of what it should be. The customs department has two landrovers to cover the entire country. The illegal ivory trade might well have wiped out the dwindling elephant herds by the end of the century. French aid funds are squandered, despite the presence of 400 French *coopérants* in key positions. The Mitterrand administration feels it cannot alter the *status quo* in CAR until a solution is found to Chad ●

CSO: 3400/790

COMOROS

ACTING PRESIDENT REPORTS FAILED 8 MARCH ATTEMPT

LD141845 Moroni Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] The second class of the Presidential Armed Guards with the complicity of irresponsible civilians tried to overthrow the government last Friday at 2030: through a coup d'etat. Listen to the message of Bazi Salim, the minister of state acting as president:

[Begin Salim recording] Peace, God's mercy and blessings be upon you. [Last sentence in Arabic]. As minister of state, acting in the place of the president of the republic who is currently abroad, I communicate the following message to the nation: Second class soldiers of the Presidential Guard with the complicity of irresponsible civilians tried on Friday 8 March 1985 at 2030 to take up arms and plunge the country into chaos through a coup d'etat. Thanks to the blessings of the almighty God, his prophet muhammad and all the saints of this country, the coup attempt failed. The civilian elements are currently in the hands of the gendarmerie while the soldiers of the presidential guard are at the Kandani Military Camp and an inquiry has been opened.

As you can see, the situation is calm throughout the national territory. However, the government will not tolerate any sort of action and any one who attempts or tries to repeat a similar operation will be severely punished.

The government appeals in this troubled world, [words indistinct] everywhere, the citizens to remain calm and vigilant.

May God protect us. [End recording]

CSO: 3419/325

2 April 1985

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

AGREEMENTS WITH CSSR, POLAND--The Ministry of Culture has signed a 3-year agreement to strengthen cooperation with the People's Republic of Poland and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in the spheres of science, culture, and education. The agreements with the two countries were signed after a four man delegation from the Ministry of Education and higher Education Commission led by Comrade Zewude Gurmu, deputy minister in the Ministry of Culture, recently visited Warsaw and Prague and held wide-ranging discussions on how to strengthen existing cooperation in these areas. The agreements were signed on behalf of the Ministry of Culture by Comrade Zewude Gurmu, deputy minister of culture and on behalf of the Czechoslovakia Government by Comrade (Brizkan Uriskaba) deputy minister of culture, and on behalf of Poland by Comrade (Jarebski) [second name indistinct] deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Oromo 1600 GMT 6 Mar 85 EA]

CSO: 3498/5

2 April 1985

GHANA

PACTS WITH JAPAN, USSR SIGNED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Feb 85 pp 1, 4/5

[Article by Tetteh Quaynor]

[Text1]

THE Government of Ghana yesterday concluded a 44 million yen (C8.7 million) Cultural Grant Agreement for the rehabilitation of the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Television (GBC-TV) with the Government of Japan and another on a Counsellor Convention with the USSR.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah and Mr Naoki Nakano, Japanese Ambassador in Ghana, signed the Japanese agreement for their respective governments. While the Soviet Ambassador in Ghana, Mr V. M. Semenov, signed the agreement on the Counsellor convention for his government.

Dr Asamoah observed that Ghana and Japan abound in a wealth of cultural norms and ideas which could be exchanged to help in fostering even closer relations between the two countries.

He said the grant, which is the second of its kind from the Japanese Government for the rehabilitation programme of the GBC, will be used for the purchase of spare parts and light equipment to improve the technical standard of the corporation.

Dr Asamoah thanked the Japanese Government for its continued assistance to Ghana and said the grant would enhance the PNDC Government's attempts to improve the quality of life for the people of Ghana.

Mr Nakano stated that the agreement signifies another demonstration of Japan's desire to deepen further the cordial bonds of friendship between Ghana and Japan.

He pointed out that information flow plays a vital role in the development of a nation and that GBC's rehabilitation will enable many Ghanaians to enjoy colour television programmes.

This, he stressed, will add a new dimension to the dissemination of news and bring about social changes which allow every individual to voluntarily take an active part in the political, economic and cultural areas with a sense of happiness and security.

Signing the USSR Counsellor Convention, Dr Asamoah explained that the aim of the convention is to offer a legal framework for the Soviet Counsellor Mission in Ghana and also provide means by which property belonging to Soviets in Ghana is to be handled.

He hoped the Convention will develop and sustain fruitful relations in political, economic and other relations between the two peoples.

Mr Semenov also observed that the December 31 Revolution in Ghana gave a significant impact for the development of friendship between the two states in many areas.

CSO: 3400/786

GHANA

SOVIET MILITARY ATTACHE HOSTS RECEPTION

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 25 Feb 85 p 8

[Article by Kodje Atsu]

[Text]

THE Military Attache of the Soviet Embassy in Ghana, Lt-Col. A. Pereliakin, has observed that the cordial relations between Ghana and the Soviet Union since Ghana's independence have grown stronger since the launching of the December 31 Revolution.

The military attache said these relations are being developed for the benefit of the people of the two countries and all progressive and peace-loving nations in the world.

Lt-Col. Pereliakin made these observations last Friday night when he hosted a reception at his residence at the Airport Residential Area in Accra to commemorate the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy which fought relentlessly against German aggression.

In 1918 German aggressors attempted to invade the newly-formed Soviet Union which had just emerged from the First World War.

Colonel Pereliakin said the Soviet Armed Forces of today is a new kind of army which protects the lives of the workers and peasants and is always on the guard to ensure the peace and security of the world.

Among those present at the function were Mr P. V. Obeng, PNDC Coordinating Secretary, Air Commodore J. E. A. Kotei, Air Force Commander who represented the Force Commander, Major-General Arnold Quainoo, senior government officials, senior army officers and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Air Commodore Kotei proposed a toast on behalf of General Quainoo, as a sign of solidarity

CSO: 3400/787

GHANA

CHINA DONATES BOOKS TO STRENGTHEN CULTURAL TIES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Feb 85 p 4/5

[Article by Faustina Ashirifie]

[Text]

THE Secretary for Education, Miss Joyce Aryee, has stressed the importance of the acquisition of knowledge as a means of exploiting resources to man's advantage.

Books, she explained, are the residuals where knowledge is kept and "when we have them, we always have the facility to acquire knowledge".

Miss Aryee contended that it is through the application of knowledge that a people can improve their material well-being.

The Education Secretary made these remarks when she received a large quantity of books worth millions of cedis from the Chinese Ambassador to Ghana, Mr Jia Huaiji, on behalf

of six institutions at the Ministries yesterday.

The beneficiaries are the Ministry of Education Library, Ghana Library Board, Accra Central Library and the libraries of the three Universities in the country.

Each set which contains 153 books covers 11 categories including History, Classical and Contemporary Literature and works of Chairman Mao Tse Tung and other Chinese leaders.

Miss Aryee regretted that for a long time, the country did not have the resources to provide the libraries and schools with books necessary for advancement and she attributed this state of affairs to the difficul-

ties the country has been through for the past 15 years.

She therefore saw the books as a way of bridging the gap between what we have and what we need in terms of knowledge accumulation.

The Secretary expressed her gratitude to the Ambassador and the Government of China for offering Ghanaians the chance, through books, to learn about China and the efforts she made to overcome her social, economic and political problems.

Presenting the books, Mr Jia Huaiji said they were aimed at strengthening the cultural links between the two countries and promote the friendship existing between them.

CSO: 3400/786

GHANA

HUNGARY TO ASSIST EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, FLOURESCENT BULBS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Robert Bentil]

[Text] Hungary is ready to assist Ghana to reactivate the flourescent tube factory in Accra, Mr Lajos Bozi, Hungarian Ambassador to Ghana has announced.

Machinery for the reactivation programme, he said, had arrived at the Temma Port from Hungary.

Mr Bozi made the announcement when he called on Mrs Susan Alhassan, member of the PNDC at the State House in Accra yesterday.

He referred to assistance being offered to the country under bilateral agreement and said a team of experts from Hungary recently conducted feasibility studies on fresh water fish project (fish ponds) in the country and had submitted its report to the Government.

On scholarship grants, Mr Bozi said there were about 60 Ghanaians studying Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture and Veterinary Science in Hungarian higher institutions.

Replying, Mrs Alhassan said the Government expected a lot of goodwill from friendly countries in implementing the recovery programme "to push the country up" and hoped that Ghana could count on Hungary in that direction.

The two discussed issues affecting education, cooperative organizations and programmes for rural development.

CSO: 3400/788

GHANA

FOREIGN MISSIONS CHARGED WITH OBTAINING FOREIGN MARKETS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 28 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Wendy Asiamah]

[Text]

SOVIET Foreign Minister Mr Andrei Gromyko said that resumed disarmament talks next month with the United States would be difficult but Moscow did not despair of their outcome.

"We do not nourish illusions the negotiations will be difficult. But we are also far from a fatal desperation", he told a lunch hosted by Italian Foreign Minister Mr Giulio Andreotti developing a space-based anti-missile system under its so-called Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

"I do not hide that we would like to see Italy too among those countries which lift their voice against the take-off of the arms race towards the spheres of space, Mr Gromyko said.

Italy has so far taken a wait and see attitude towards President Reagan's "Star Wars" research programme, which has provoked contrasting reactions among Washington's other European allies.

Mr Gromyko said that even before the Geneva talks had begun, there were frequent statements in the U.S. that arms build-up plans would be continued. He warned that this could only lead to counter-measures.

CSO: 3400/788

GHANA

OBENG EXPLAINS ECONOMIC POLICIES TO REDUCE CRITICISM

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 25 Feb 85 p 1

[Text]

THE PNDC's economic policies have so far been aimed at arresting the country's dependence on imports and the declining ability of the country to earn foreign exchange.

This explains why the chunk of aid from the World Bank has been directed into the local production of basic goods and the reactivation of the main sectors of the economy — timber, mining and cocoa.

Mr P. V. Obeng, PNDC Co-ordinating Secretary, disclosed these in a special radio and television interview with Mr Muktar Mustapha of the PNDC Secretariat on Saturday night.

The interview was the result of recent criticisms of government policies pertaining to the economy, defence committees, the public tribunals and the readjustment of the value of the cedi.

The timber, cocoa and mining sectors, he said are receiving special attention to step up production since they are major foreign exchange earners. For timber, Mr Obeng said efforts are being made to eliminate roguery such as under invoicing in that sector.

The eloquent PNDC Co-ordinating Secretary said economic measures taken are aimed at reducing the difference between the capability to produce enough local goods and the demand for these goods.

On the readjustment of the cedi, Mr Obeng who was very impressive pointed out that since Ghana's economy is tied to trade with Western countries, it is only realistic and pragmatic to have the value of the cedi reflect in a reasonable manner that of the overvalued dollar.

The PNDC Co-ordinating Secretary said the relaxation of price control and the consequent flooding of the market with assorted goods does not mean that the government is insensitive to the plight of the people.

He noted that this situation may even be a pointer to an improvement in the economy and that the Price Control Tribunals were only a temporary arrangement.

CSO: 3400/787

GHANA

GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS TO BE RESTRUCTURED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] WO state organisations, the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (P&T) and the State Transport Corporation (STC), are to be restructured to ensure maximum efficiency in their operations.

Under the restructuring exercise to be carried out by the Ministry of Transport and Communications, the dual role of each organisation would be separated to make each of them operate as an entity.

Dr William Adote, acting Director of Planning, Ministry of Transport and Communications, said in an interview in Accra yesterday that the modalities of the separation are still being worked out.

Dr Adote said at the P&T the Postal Division would be separated from the Telecommunications Division.

He explained that the Postal Division of the P&T which has been functioning as a social service without making profits is draining the resources of the Telecommunications Division which is being run on commercial basis.

"It is a big drain on the development of the telecommunications system and the idea is to separate them to allow the Telecommunications Division to operate on purely viable commercial lines," he added.

Dr Adote said at the State Transport Corporation, the Bus Section would be divorced from the Haulage Division.

To facilitate this the government will ensure that all Setra buses and Saurer trucks are rehabilitated before the separation is effected.

"Efforts are also being made to provide the necessary funds for the importation of parts for the Setra buses, Dr Adote said.

CSO: 3400/786

GHANA

NEW BORDER CHECK PROCEDURES TO HALT SMUGGLING

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Feb 85 p 1

[Text]

ALL border guards in the Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions are to be integrated into the Airborne Force (ABF) to form a combat force against smugglers.

To ensure effective border checks, detachments from the ABF are to be sent to all border posts in the three regions on rotational basis to eliminate fraternisation.

This was disclosed by the Commander of the Second Infantry Brigade Group, Colonel Alhaji Seidu Ayumah, when he met guardsmen at Yendi at the week-end to acquaint himself with progress so far made on their absorption into the Ghana Army.

Colonel Ayumah urged the guardsmen to be prepared for their new assignment since they would be expected to undertake their normal military duties to fit them into their new role.

The Brigade Commander who later called on the Ya-Na, Yakubu Andani, appealed to traditional rulers and border residents and administrators to co-operate with the soldiers in the execution of their duties.

The Ya-Na asked for increase in the number of personnel at the borders in the Eastern Dagomba area where there are many entry points which the present staff cannot cope with.

He asked for accommodation for the guardsmen in the districts and means of transport to patrol the borders. — G.N.A.]

CSO: 3400/787

GHANA

BRIEFS

USSR TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC MISSION--The Secretary for Foreign Affairs Dr Obed Asamoah and USSR Ambassador to Ghana, Mr V.M. Samenov, yesterday signed a Consular Convention providing a legal framework for the setting up of a USSR consular mission in Ghana. Dr Asamoah said the signing of the Convention was a manifestation of the desire to develop fruitful cooperation between the governments and peoples of the two countries. He looked forward to the strengthening of political and economic relations between Ghana and the USSR and expressed the hope that the agreement would pave the way for development of such relations. Mr Samenov replying said in the past three years a number of agreements had been signed in the economic, political and cultural fields between the two countries to further their relations. He said this new Convention and other agreements would help regulate the stay of citizens in each other's country. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 23 Feb 85 p 1]

3/30/786

IVORY COAST

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION SCENARIOS EXAMINED

Dakar AFRIQUE NOUVELLE in French 30 Jan-5 Feb 85 pp 6,7

[Text] In Abidjan, people are having a hard time swallowing the bitter pill of austerity. Officials have reacted nervously to the wave of strikes that has affected some public sector establishments [EPN's]. Employees in the EPN's were engaging in the strikes to show their dissatisfaction with measures to align their salaries with those in the civil service. But in this year of major elections, the government is very sensitive to anything that might upset its stability, which--at least for now--depends on a single individual, and a rather elderly one at that.

Houphouet-Boigny leaves no one indifferent. One likes him or one dislikes him. His detractors see in him a despot who has 40 years of political responsibility under his belt, during at least 24 of which he held the reins of power virtually alone. They criticize his paternalism, saying he rules the country as if it were a village. In their view, dictatorship, nepotism, corruption and poor administration have been the characteristics of his regime. They blame him for the unscrupulous mores of the country's political elite.

His admirers, on the other hand, venerate him as a demi-god. They see the "Old Man" as the kind of leader Africa really needs at this time. Intelligent, patient, generous and fundamentally good, he is a veritable "sage" in their eyes. They credit him for having made the decisions that have insured Ivory Coast's stability as well as a level of prosperity that is the envy of many nations on the continent.

Such a personality, in any case, is difficult to replace. Whichever way he is viewed, one must recognize that Houphouet-Boigny is a kind of institution. Thus one can see the immense task waiting for the person or persons who succeed him. Indeed, the problem of the "post-Houphouet-Boigny" era is already weighing heavily on the country. Because the "Father of the Nation" is now at least 80 years old, and he must pick a successor. He knows this and cannot ignore this responsibility without running the risk of needlessly leaving an institutional vacuum, with unforeseeable consequences.

This year the country will come to a decisive turning point. In September the PDCI [Democratic Party of Ivory Coast] Congress will be held, followed by the legislative and presidential elections. Everyone believes that the "Old Man"

will make his choice this time. So the race for the "throne" is open. But the big unknown remains: no one knows who the president will pick, for he has kept his thoughts to himself. Houphouet-Boigny is well known for his deep sense of responsibility, which leads him to ponder carefully the pros and cons of any issue before making a decision. Speculation is running rampant.

The Next Head of State

The constitution no longer stipulates that the president of the National Assembly is next in line of succession to the president of the republic. Instead, the latter shall designate a successor, and the people may ratify his choice by electing the individual as vice-president.

There is no lack of pretenders to the throne. While no one knows exactly who will be the heir apparent, the principles that will govern his selection have been clearly identified.

In principle, the head of state is going to pick a vice-president who--once elected--will serve indefinitely. Most well-informed observers believe that the heir apparent must fulfill the following three conditions: he must enjoy the confidence of the president; he must be a person of national and perhaps international stature; and he must be at least 40 years old. The latter requirement reportedly reflects the "Old Man's" insistence that his successor have considerable experience in affairs of state. The constitution, for its part, says that any Ivorian who has reached the age of 23 may run as a candidate in any election. Without any endorsement from the PDCI.

Ambitions and Rivalries

Now that the succession is out in the open, ambitions have been aroused and people are jockeying for position. The "Old Man" is keenly interested in this maneuvering, but all of it is taking place behind closed doors, because Houphouet-Boigny requires his subjects to conduct themselves with great discretion in this matter. All the same, the "war between the generations" is under way, pitting a number of old eminences in the political elite against the young lions. No clear alignment has yet emerged. Instead, one sees a juxtaposition of individual rivalries.

In reality, the "presidential hopefuls" are relatively few in number. The winner will probably be one of the following:

--Henri Konan Bedie, president of the National Assembly;

--Mathieu Ekra, minister of state (the only remaining founder of the Party, with the exception of Houphouet himself);

--Maurice Seri Gnoleba, minister of state. He recently showed the extent of his influence by taking charge of the debt rescheduling negotiations, even though the Finance Ministry is not in his portfolio. He is said to be one of those few people who can actually change the "Old Man's" mind about financial matters and certain other issues;

--Charles Donwahi, Ivory Coast director of CFAO [French Company of West Africa]. Highly esteemed in business and especially financial circles, he is viewed as a moderate who is oriented toward modernizing the country.

It is of course possible that Houphouet may choose not to designate an official candidate, instead preferring to retire from the political scene, leaving both a president and vice-president behind him. In any case, however, the "Old Man" understands the political realities of the country, and he does not want his successor to be an unknown. He knows an unknown would have a hard time asserting himself. No doubt that will be a decisive factor in the president's choice.

While that decision is still up in the air, we can assume that the "Old Man" has been carefully taking into account the events that have affected the country over the last few years. There was, for example, the teachers' movement of April 1983. Houphouet had been forced to put his personal prestige on the line to deal with the situation. That affair was followed by a major ministerial shakeup, but also by a change of policy direction, including austerity measures and economic reform. To quiet discontent among students and white-collar workers, the government then went on to order the departure of 1,000 to 2,000 French aid workers.

Houphouet undertook these recovery measures under pressure from the IMF [International Monetary Fund] and the World Bank. Some of those measures are still making waves. Even recently there have been work stoppages in several state-owned establishments where the employees are protesting against having their wages and benefits brought into line with those in the civil service. The Logemad trial--an outgrowth of the struggle against illicit enrichment--has implicated several high-level government officials, for the first time in the history of the country.

Houphouet's Five Mistakes

His successor (or successors) will not have an easy row to hoe. He will inevitably have to undertake major reforms, particularly reforms to limit the voracity of several "highly placed" individuals who have too long enjoyed the protection of the "Old Man." This would represent at least a modest effort to reduce the enormous social inequalities in the country. The era of abundance is over.

Houphouet admitted, when the 1983 social crisis was at its peak, that his personal fortune was colossal (about Fr CFA 35 billion), and that part of it was held in Swiss banks. Such candor is perhaps a political error at a time when the country is grappling with severe financial problems. The economic difficulties were aggravated by drought. In December 1983 Ivory Coast officially requested a rescheduling of its external debt, which totaled about \$7 billion. The country wants to reschedule about \$1.25 billion, the debt service on which could absorb up to 45 percent of its export earnings. That request reflects the slow economic and financial deterioration of a country which at first seemed relatively immune from the effects of the world economic crisis but has since been subjected to its full fury.

In order to cope with this grim legacy, Houphouet's successor will also have to repair several of his "mistakes." Five of these stand out clearly:

- 1) The one-party system. The PDCI is above all an instrument of Houphouet's personal power. He needs to open the system increasingly to other political currents.

2) Economic liberalism. This type of capitalism has not always been beneficial to the country. It is responsible both for the "Ivorian miracle" and for quite a few mirages. In any case, at present some 40 percent of the country's industrial capital is in the hands of foreigners. Similarly, 40 percent of the economically active population is composed of foreigners. A number of decisions have to be made.

3) Absence from the OAU [Organization of African Unity]. Houphouet has far too long absented himself from the meetings of the pan-African organization. This attitude, in the long run, detracts from the country's image in Africa.

4) The dialogue with Pretoria. Ivory Coast is one of the few African countries endorsing this dialogue. This policy has not produced any meaningful results, despite the air of assurance projected in Abidjan.

5) The choice of Yamoussoukro as a capital city. Ivory Coast cannot afford this luxury, which is a financial quagmire.

The task, clearly, will not be an easy one. But one can be sure that the "Old Man" will be watchful for anything that threatens that Ivory Coast which he has spent so many years building. The country does have many things going for it: Ivory Coast is stable, and no one seriously challenges Houphouet's authority. Despite everything, he remains the guarantor of national prosperity and concord. The country is quite dedicated to its vision of the future, and it has the resources needed for development.

Agriculture Is Most Important

Ivory Coast can be proud of the fact that it has not allowed itself to become intoxicated with industrialization. Instead, from the beginning it has made agriculture one of the key sectors of the struggle against underdevelopment. Prospects for agriculture in the current year are encouraging. Coffee production, which plummeted alarmingly in the 1983-1984 season, may be as high as 270,000 tons this year. The price paid to the grower per kilogram of coffee berries has risen from Fr CFA 175 to 190 (up 8.5 percent), bringing the total value of the harvest up to 102 billion (compared to 29 billion the previous year, or an increase of Fr CFA 73 billion). As for cacao production, according to the same projections, it will remain at about the same level as the previous season, or about 400,000 tons. At a grower's price of Fr CFA 375 per kilo, overall earnings of 150 billion are expected. With regard to cotton, Ivory Coast could produce close to 170,000 tons this year, compared to 142,000 last season. The value of the harvest is estimated at about 20 billion. Export projections for bananas and pineapples are respectively 100,000 and 110,000 tons, with bananas earning 13 billion and pineapples 20 billion. In addition, a study by the Abidjan Chamber of Commerce indicates that production of latex rubber is gradually increasing, the yield having grown from 28,900 tons in 1982-1983 to 34,000 tons in 1983-1984.

Only the sudden disappearance of the "Old Man" from the scene could lead to a pessimistic assessment, for--despite the "crisis"--all the evidence suggests that in the future the country's finances will be better managed, and that social development will be both more harmonious and more balanced. Unfortunately, a sudden departure of Houphouet could cause the latent rivalries in

this country composed of no less than 60 ethnic groups to break out into the open. Then the army would be tempted to intervene and seize power, in order to avert political chaos. For the moment, however, there is nothing to indicate that the military are attracted by such a prospect, because the Ivory Coast is still blessed with solid and effective institutions.

In Yamoussoukro, Houphouet-Boigny watches jealously over the evolution of his country. He knows that he can always count on the maturity of Ivorians and on logistical and financial support from Europe and the United States. Given that, is there really anything to be worried about?

9516

CSO : 3419/285

KENYA

POLITICAL INFIGHTING CONTINUES AMID NYERI RUMORS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 1 Mar 85 pp 4-6

[Text]

FOR almost the whole of last week, it seemed that the minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Elijah Mwangale, had decided not to respond to reports from Nyeri that he had visited the district to discuss with politicians there a strategy to oust Mr. Mwai Kibaki from his post as vice-president of Kanu in the national party elections expected later this year. Then, suddenly, Mwangale called a press conference on Friday afternoon and not only denied any moves to seize the party vice-presidency but also took the opportunity to utter some hard words of his own against Kibaki and his other critics in Nyeri.

Rumours that Mwangale was after Kibaki's job began circulating in Nyeri and elsewhere in the country after Kibaki told a series of Kanu meetings in Nyeri that there were some "political tourists" who had been in the district telling people whom they should elect in the coming party elections. It was claimed that Mwangale had visited Nyeri on two occasions as a guest of Mr. Waruru Kanja, a former MP for Nyeri politically alienated from Kibaki, and had held secret meetings with some anti-Kibaki politicians at the Ark and the Aberdare Country Club. It was also alleged that Kanja, who is also the Nyeri District Kanu branch organising secretary, was preparing to challenge Kibaki for the branch chairmanship. (Although Kibaki is the party vice-president, the strategy is to have him elected branch chairman in Nyeri before putting him up for re-election as vice-president in the coming elections, after which he can resign the

branch seat, just as he did in 1978 when he was elected to his current national post. It was claimed that putting up Kanja to challenge Kibaki at the branch level was with the hope that, should Kanja win the branch seat, which was highly unlikely, it would weaken Kibaki's candidature for the national post.)

Kanja denied at public meetings having consorted with Mwangale or having hosted the minister in Nyeri to discuss the vice-presidency, and he challenged Kibaki and his other accusers to substantiate the accusations. (Kanja's other main critics were Mr. Matu Wamae, MP for Mathira, and Mr. Nderitu Githua, Kanja's successor as MP for Nyeri.) Kanja further denied any intention of challenging Kibaki for the district chairmanship and instead professed his support for, and willingness to work with, Kibaki. In return for these conciliatory gestures, Kanja received from Kibaki a tongue-lashing that, given Kibaki's political stature in the district, could herald the end of Kanja's political career in the area.

Last week, however, Kanja received some consolation when Mwangale strongly denied any visits to Nyeri since November, 1983, when he accompanied Queen Elizabeth II of England when she visited Treetops Hotel during her state visit to Kenya. When Kanja first mentioned Mwangale's name at a public meeting, Kibaki had thrown the ball back to Kanja, saying he had never heard of any rumours involving Mwangale or any other cabinet minister and that those who were mentioning such names knew their

significance. Mwangale, however, has said he was aware of the rumours associating him and Kanja over Kibaki's seat, even before Kibaki first coined the term "political tourists" and kicked off the issue at public rallies. He said he had already received reports that some "junior member of parliament" from Nyeri had been talking with fellow MPs in Parliament Buildings, telling them now Mwangale had visited Nyeri to discuss taking over Kibaki's job. (Mwangale refused to say who the "junior" MP was, but it was believed he may have been referring to Githua, a political protégé of Kibaki's, who had already told newsmen in private of the purported Mwangale visits, even before Mwangale's name was mentioned publicly by Kanja.)

Mwangale was of the opinion that the whole issue was merely a set-up to crucify Kanja and politically build someone else. Kibaki has in the past politically supported Githua, who is his kinsman, against Kanja, and was instrumental in Githua's final success over Kanja in the 1983 election in Nyeri constituency. As for being associated with Kanja, Mwangale thought this may merely have been because he was the chairman of the parliamentary committee appointed to probe the murder of a former MP for Nyandarua North, Mr. Josiah Mwangi Kariuki (popularly known as JM) and the fact that Kanja has been very outspoken in support of bringing Kariuki's murderers to book (see separate story on the tenth anniversary of Kariuki's death).

Having denied visiting Nyeri or seeking Kibaki's job, Mwangale spend most of the rest of the press conference casting aspersions on the competence of Kibaki and the other Nyeri MPs as national leaders and on their loyalty to President Daniel arap Moi. Dismissing the whole issue of "political tourism" in Nyeri as "shadow boxing" or "whistling in the dark", Mwangale said the real issue had nothing to do with party elections but with cultivating "a defined political profile", a term he defined as support for Kenya's established institutions and loyalty to the president. Apparently, Mwangale felt Kibaki and other senior leaders lacked such a profile. Said he, "I urge those involved (in the political tourist issue) to define a precise political profile that reflects their respective loyalty to the head of state, and the institutions that we stand for." And he had an interesting answer when asked why he thought he

had been made the subject of the rumours about political tourism in Nyeri. "I guess it is because my political profile is very clearly defined. I said we must support the institutions and support the president. First and foremost is that the presidency as an institution is a reflection of aspirations that all of us want. Anybody trying to vibrate outside of that wavelength will create instability in this country. That has been my stand. Whether that is viewed in any other way, I am saying that my political profile has been very clear," he said.

(Mwangale did not give details of what he considered vibrations outside the presidential wavelength. Observers, however, noted that Kibaki had publicly questioned Kanja's much-publicised role in the Mau Mau struggle for independence, and referred to Kanja as a self-styled leader who had been elected to parliament by accident, only a few days after Kanja and a number of other former freedom fighters visited the president at his Kabarak home where the president publicly said he had confidence in Kanja. Kibaki's statement was viewed as openly contradicting the president).

The minister had some unflattering words to say about some of the Nyeri leaders, especially Kibaki who, as vice-president of both the republic and the party, is the only one among those involved in the political tourist issue who has a national post. Said Mwangale "What the senior leaders in Nyeri should do is to elevate themselves and cut a national stature that is commensurate with the responsibility, the very big responsibility, that has been given to them".

Mwangale was apparently referring to Kibaki's central role in the controversy. Even before Mwangale's thinly-veiled criticism, some of Kibaki's supporters had been expressing misgivings that the level of his involvement was not in keeping with his national political image. Some felt that no matter what the truth, or lack of it, in the issue, Kibaki should have dropped the matter, once he had kicked off the debate, for his supporters among Nyeri leaders to follow up, rather than following it up himself. The way to have done it, they said, was to kick off the debate and then go on tour of other districts, whipping up support for the party during the membership recruitment drive, in his capacity as the vice-president

of the party — rather than addressing a series of meetings in his home district like any ordinary party branch official, which Kibaki is not in Nyeri branch.

Even prior to the party election issue coming up, Kibaki had been under criticism from other detractors who felt he spends too much on functions within his Othaya constituency to the detriment of his already well-earned national image. Some went as far as to write letters to the press to express their misgivings. When Kanja mentioned Mwangale's name at the meeting in Nyeri, Kibaki claimed he had never heard the rumour involving Mwangale, saying that when he spoke of political tourists he was referring to some small-time, self-styled advisers who had been going around Othaya even telling people who to elect as officials of coffee societies. That statement, if true, was taken by detractors as an example of the kind of mundane issue Kibaki should not involve himself with, especially given the time he had spent on the political tourist issue at public rallies.

Whether the criticism against Kibaki was legitimate or not, Mwangale decided to add his own voice. "I am talking about elevation beyond the parochial politics, because it is not where we belong. He is way above that and it is the way we want to see it... There are many issues we can talk about instead of talking about political tourism and so on. Let us talk about serious problems. Let us deal with issues that are really of national importance," he said.

Mwangale said he had no political differences with Kibaki, but some observers took his denial that he was interested in the vice-presidency of the party with some scepticism. First, there was the length of time it took for him to make his denial; since his name was mentioned, almost two weeks ago, journalists had been chasing the minister to get his comments, but Mwangale was not available either at home or in his office and refused to return the many messages left by journalists. Ordinarily, any politician reported to be after the vice-president's job would have reacted immediately to deny the report, if it was indeed the case that the report was untrue. Mwangale, however, claimed he had decided not to respond to the reports because to do so would have created the impression that he was contradicting the vice-president and that could create political instability. "I deliberately kept quiet ... and I thought that somebody who

was saying it would discover on his own there was nothing of that nature". Then he amended that and claimed he had actually forgotten about the matter, which he thought was "a little brush fire", until he found it was getting out of control "with some other people on the attack".

There is also the rambling nature of Mwangale's denial concerning the vice-presidency to consider. He spent more time sniping at Kibaki than making his denial, and the denial, when it came, was ambivalent. Said he, "The real issue is not whether I am going to stand for national elections. I can tell you I am not going to stand for national elections. I can tell you I am not going to stand for the chairmanship; I am not going to stand for the vice-presidency of the party, and I am not even going to stand for anything because we have not reached the stage where anybody is going to talk about standing for national elections. We are talking about enrolment of members in Kanu."

Mwangale, who is also the MP for Bungoma East, was born in 1939. After primary and secondary education in Kenya, he went to the United States where he had his university education, attaining BSc and MSc degrees in agriculture. On returning to Kenya, he taught at Egerton College in Njoro until 1969, when he resigned to go into politics. It was after his re-election to parliament in 1974 that Mwangale was catapulted into the national political limelight when he chaired the JM parliamentary probe committee in early 1975. The committee implicated the government with complicity in both the murder of JM and its subsequent cover-up. Mwangale led the backbenchers in the heated debate that followed in the house and succeeded in getting parliament to accept and adopt the report, against heavy opposition from the government.

In 1976, Mwangale was elected Kanu branch chairman in Bungoma, a post he still holds and intends to defend in the coming elections. During the national party elections in 1978, he contested the national chairmanship of the party and came a credible second to Mr. Isaac Omolo Okero. (According to his statement this week, Mwangale has no intention of trying the national chairman's post this time.) Mwangale was returned to parliament as MP for Bungoma East in 1979 and in 1983. In 1979, he was appointed minister for labour, later moving to

the ministry of tourism. After the 1983 elections, he was given his current portfolio of foreign affairs.

Except for the JM committee, Mwangale has cultivated a non-controversial political image throughout his political career. Then, suddenly, he moved to centre-stage in 1983, when he joined a number of other senior politicians in championing in public claims that there were some ministers in President Moi's cabinet who were plotting to subvert the government. This was the beginning of what was to become the "traitor" issue that led to the fall from grace of the then powerful minister for constitutional affairs, Mr. Charles Njonjo. It was Mwangale who was to name Njonjo in parliament as the much-talked-about traitor, leading to Njonjo's suspension from the cabinet by the president and the formation of a judicial commission of inquiry which eventually established that Njonjo was in fact plotting against Moi. Mwangale was never called to testify before the inquiry, but his appointment to the important ministry of foreign affairs was regarded as a reward for the work he had done in belling the cat when others were afraid of

mentioning Njonjo's name directly.

From the time that Njonjo retired as Kenya's first attorney-general to go into parliamentary politics in 1980, there were indications that he was after Kibaki's post of vice-president — even if as a stepping stone to the presidency. Right up to the time when Njonjo finally fell from power, a power struggle continued, with Njonjo's agents attacking Kibaki from numerous fronts. Kibaki held his peace, refusing to return the punches even when his opponents resorted to unorthodox methods. Some thought Kibaki was too scared of Njonjo's influence to fight back. Mwangale was obviously not scared enough not to mention Njonjo as the traitor.

Might Mwangale have considered his role in the Njonjo saga enough of a basis upon which to launch a bid for the vice-presidency? Apparently not. Said the minister, "What Kenya went through in the political problems from 1980 to 1983 was to find political consensus that will enable this country and our people to live in peace and unity for our people to live within those established values that we have in our government...I do not, frankly, want to see another 1982, 1983 or 1981." ■

KENYA

FAVORABLE BALANCE OF TRADE WITH UK REACHED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 1 Mar 85 p 21

[Text]

FOR the first time in the history of bilateral trade between Kenya and Britain, for the last two years the terms of trade have been in Kenya's favour, with Kenyan exports to Britain exceeding British exports to Kenya. Kenya government officials were still reluctant to release the trading figures between the two countries for the period, saying they had not been fully finalised, but figures released by the statistic section of the British department of trade showed that Kenya's exports to Britain in 1983 were valued at shs.2.56 billion as compared with shs.2.22 billion in exports; and in 1984, Kenya's exports were valued at shs.4.06 billion as compared with shs.3.52 billion in imports from Britain.

This has been a rather surprising development given that trade figures between Kenya and Britain did not show any steady improvement in Kenya's favour in the ten years prior to 1983. In 1976, Kenya's exports to Britain, at shs.707 million, did not even amount to half her imports from Britain, which stood at shs.1.54 billion. In the following years, Kenyan exports showed a slight improvement but stayed just a little over the one billion shillings mark. In contrast, import from Britain continued to grow steadily, reaching shs.8.8 billion in 1979, a year when Kenyan exports amounted to only 1.2 billion.

Neither Kenyan nor British officials in Nairobi were very keen on discussing what has brought about the sudden change in the terms of trade between the two countries. Economic observers,

however, cited a number of factors as contributing to this, prominent among them the high prices of such commodities as tea that have prevailed on the world market in the past two years.

Tea and coffee are Kenya's main export commodities and Britain remains the world's leading purchaser of Kenya tea, accounting for nearly half the tea Kenya puts on the export market. The price of tea on the world market has shot up so fast in the past few years that the crop has overtaken coffee as Kenya's largest foreign exchange earner. Besides coffee and tea, Britain also imports substantial amounts of horticultural products from Kenya, especially fresh vegetables and fruits.

Another factor credited with the shift in the terms of trade between the two countries was the move by Kenya to the American market for some of her imports traditionally supplied by Britain. Also mentioned was the cut-down imposed by the Kenya government on imports in austerity measures that were part of World Bank-International Monetary Fund structural adjustment aid package.

Said the deputy British high commissioner, Mr.J.C. Edwards, in a speech to the Nairobi Rotary Club last week, "While this is a very satisfactory position from Kenya's point of view, we shall naturally be doing all we can to increase UK exports to Kenya in order to close the gap."

Besides being Kenya's largest bilateral trading partner, Britain is also the largest foreign investor in Kenya, with about

shs.20 billion worth of investments in the country, and also Kenya's largest bilateral aid donor (shs.8 billion since independence 21 years ago, making Kenya the largest recipient of British aid in Africa and second largest in the world after India). Most of the British aid to Kenya has been to the private agricultural sector, the Agricultural Development Corporation and the Kenya Railways Corporation. In that context, Britain should feel proud from the development point of view that she has been substantially influential in the development of the agricultural sector by which the tea and coffee Kenya exported to Britain was produced.

Recently, Britain provided a grant of about shs.130 million to the private agricultural sector to assist it in the recovery process following last year's drought. With special additional support to offset the effects of drought, British aid to Kenya this year alone may reach a record shs.800 million, according to Edwards. Continued British support of the agricultural sector in the face of the prevailing terms of trade is considered a positive demonstration of the spirit of co-operation between the two countries. ■

CSO: 3400/780

KENYA

STUDENT SOCIETY REFUSED LICENSING

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 20 Feb 85 pp 1, 24

[Article by William Onyango]

[Text]

THE government has turned down a move by some university students to register the Council of University Students of East Africa (CUSEA) in Kenya.

According to the Registrar of Societies, Mr. J.N. King'arui, the registration of such a council in Kenya was prejudicial to the interests of peace, welfare and good order.

In a press statement, King'arui said: "It is notified for general information that the application for registration of CUSEA submitted to me by Mr. Patrick Otieno Lumumba (University of Nairobi student leader), Maina Kiriba and J.J. Mbulikhe has been refused registration on the grounds that the interests of peace, welfare and good order in Kenya could be likely to suffer prejudice by reason of the registration of such a society."

CUSEA, as a regional student organisation, was formed last year following a meeting of student leaders in Nairobi.

The aim of the council, stated the student leaders, was

basically to act as an organ to serve and promote East African unity, and to provide "an efficient information service to promote East African unity and to disseminate news and ideas about the region".

The council also aimed at academic exchanges in respect of students and lecturers.

Towards the end of last year the council issued a communique in which they congratulated the three East African presidents, Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Milton Obote of Uganda, for creating a new atmosphere of co-operation.

CSO: 3400/732

KENYA

BRIEFS

STUDENTS DENIED BAIL--The Chief Magistrate, Mr H.H. Buch, yesterday ruled out a bail application by two students of the University of Nairobi who were jointly charged with others for taking part in an illegal meeting and defying police orders. Buch ordered that Mohammed Khamis Mazrui and Evans Matende Getenga be remanded at the Kamiti Maximum Security Prison until February 28, for mention of the case in which time they could also renew their application for bail. The two were among five University of Nairobi students who were arrested on February 10 and charged with involvement in the recent disturbances at the main campus. They had allegedly taken part in an illegal meeting. The other co-accused students are Julius Mwandawiro Mghanga, a former leader of the Students Organisation of Nairobi University (Sonu), Harry Maina Ndigiriri, and current Sonu leader Patrick Litunya Lumumba. Nairobi lawyers Messrs Moses Wetangula and Odhiambo Adala were appearing for the appellants. [By Abubakar Dubow] [Text] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 11 Feb 85 p 20]

UNION ELECTION DERAILED INDEFINITELY--The government has postponed all trade unions elections until further notice, the Registrar-General, Mr. Joseph King'arui said yesterday. In a circular addressed to all registered trade unions in the country, King'arui said an earlier circular dated January 1, 1985 ordering elections to be held in individual unions before September 30, 1985 should be disregarded. As soon as the January circular was received by Kenya's labour leaders, nationwide trade unions electioneering has been going on, particularly in the Dockworkers Union and the Kenya Postal Workers Union. This would have been followed by the Central Organisation of Trade Unions (COTU) elections whose national leaders are to be elected at the end of the year. No reason was given for the postponement of the election timetable. [By Charles Kulundu] [Text] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 20 Feb 85 p 1]

OKUMU'S CONVICTION UPHOLD--An appeal against the death sentence imposed on Pancras Oteyo Okumu for taking part in an unlawful activity to overthrow the Kenya Government on August 1, 1982, was yesterday dismissed by the High Court. Justices William Mbaya and John Evans Gicheru, sitting in Nairobi, dismissed the appeal and ordered that Oteyo must suffer death as handed down by the court martial sitting in Langata, last year. Oteyo was convicted and sentenced to death for leading members of the now defunct Kenya Air Force in an attempt to overthrow the government. Fourteen overt acts were preferred against him. [By Abubakar Dubow] [Excerpt] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 20 Feb 85 pp 1, 24]

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

POLITICAL ASYLUM -- Makhele (Lesotho) -- Lesotho will continue to grant political asylum to refugees from South Africa, but will not allow its territory to be used for armed attacks on its neighboring country, said Mr Vincent Makhele, minister of foreign affairs of Lesotho, the day before yesterday. (SAPA [South African Press Association]). [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Feb 85 p 9] 8463

CSO: 3401/98

MALAWI

PRIVATE SECTOR URGED TO ASSIST IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 25 Feb 85 p 3

[Text]

THE MINISTER of Finance, Mr. Edward Bwanali, has called on members of the African Businessmen Association (ABA) in the country to double their efforts in exploiting the transportation potential.

The Minister made this call on Saturday at the Admarc Hall in Limbe where the Association's members gathered for the southern regional committee elections.

Mr. Bwanali said that Malawi faced a great deal of problems in the transportation sector, as a result a lot of the country's valuable goods remained static in the harbours in Mozambique or South Africa.

To redress the situation, the Minister said it was important that businessmen in the country aimed at attaining higher targets in

business fields, — like purchase of heavy vehicles — to help the country get out of the transport problems.

Mr. Bwanali thus advised those in transportation business to aim at operating at international level, saying, "This will assist Malawi greatly, in its efforts of ferrying goods in and out of the country."

The minister said members had to dedicate themselves fully to the activities of the association and help it achieve its objectives.

He explained that ABA was there to assist every African businessman, and it was important that the benefits outlined for members help the Malawian businessmen.

"It is in the government's interest to see small scale businessmen shoot to the top in the business circles," he said. — Mana

CSO: 3400/797

MALAWI

BLANTYRE LAUNCHES IDENTIFICATION EXERCISE

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 25 Feb 85 p 5

[Excerpt]

LAND LORDS, Party and traditional leaders in Blantyre District have been called upon to identify people living in their areas or plots to further promote peace and tranquillity, particularly in the fast growing city.

The district Party Chairman for Blantyre, Mr. Llewelyn Chapweteka made the call when he addressed a joint Party meeting at Wenela compound on Saturday.

He called on landlords, traditional leaders and Party officials to conduct a house-to-house identification campaign and to report any suspected elements to ensure continued peace and tranquillity in the City of Blantyre and the whole country.

Mr. Chapweteka explained at the joint meet-

ing that Blantyre citizens should consider means of

preserving and safeguarding the hard-won freedom which many people admire under the leadership of the Ngwazi.

He urged Party leaders to hold Party meetings regularly in their areas so that they should know the living conditions of the people and told traditional leaders to stop giving land to unknown people for settlement.

He called on them to refer such cases to the Party and to check if they have valid documents.

Mr. Chapweteka called on people from neighbouring countries, currently leaving here to report to the Party leaders of any relatives who joined them.

CSO: 3400/797

MALI

SAUDI AID PROJECTS NOTED

Village Water Works Project Signed

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 18 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] A contract for the digging of 630 boreholes and 20 wells in the areas of Segou, Baroueli and Dioila was signed Friday 15 February at the Saudi Arabian Embassy. The two signatories were Iradj Amir Tahmasseb, general manager of SEFI (Drilling, Excavation, Boreholes and Injections), and Wolf-Dietrich Steinert, representative of the GTZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit [German Technical Assistance Company]).

The aforementioned West German Company is supervising execution of the portion of the Saudi hydraulics program that deals with countries hit by the drought. The program has funding of \$81 million, and our country's share is \$12,240,000 or 15 percent of the total available. It should also be noted that this water works program represents a portion of the aid promised by the Saudi kingdom at the TAEF [expansion unknown] summit in 1981 as an expression of Islamic solidarity.

The GTZ conducted the studies to assess the water projects proposed for our country. It also submitted bids, which were evaluated by SEFI. The company should begin work within 90 days of the signing of the contract. It should be finished by May 1987. Theoretically, it should be possible to stay within this timeframe, according to Mr Tahmasseb, SEFI's manager, because there have been notable advances in drilling techniques. It is now possible to drill and fully equip a borehole in a single day.

The signing ceremony was attended by the state minister for industrial development and tourism, Mr Djibrill Diallo; the minister for foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Alioune Blondin Beye; Mr Al Sugair, vice president of the Saudi Fund, and His Excellency Fadh Bakhlt, charge d'affaires of the Saudi Embassy in Mali. The latter, in his brief remarks, underlined the fact that this hydraulics program for Segou, Baroueli and Dioila is an expression of Islamic cooperation between the Malian and Saudi peoples.

Teaching Institute Hailed

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 18 Feb 85 p 4

[Text] A grant agreement between Mali and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia totaling Fr CFA 346 million was signed Friday at Koulouba in the meeting hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

This sum, allotted to our country by the Saudi Development Fund (SDF), will be dedicated to construction of a Teaching Institute at Tombouctou. The purpose of the institute is to train teachers in the Arabic language and Islamic culture. In other words, this building is designed to provide logistical support for the upcoming ceremonies at Tombouctou marking the 15th centennial of the Hegira.

According to our minister of foreign affairs, Mr Blondin Beye, the signing of this agreement marks a step forward in preparations for Uma Islanya's celebration here of the 15th centennial of the Hegira, in a lavish religious ceremony appropriate for meditation and reflection. After a brief review of historical contacts between the celebrated town of Tombouctou and Islam, Mr Alioune Blondin Beye said that the present project, which benefits from the generosity of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, is an aspect of Islamic dynamism which, by restoring our ties to the past, will restore the prestige of Tombouctou, by providing it the means to "dress up" for the festival of universal Islamic brotherhood.

Our minister praised the cooperation between Mali and Saudi Arabia, a diversified cooperation that corresponds to development imperatives and is inspired by mutual understanding in accordance with the Islamic ethos and the principles of Arabo-African cooperation. Mr Beye described our country's economic and financial problems and appealed for Islamic solidarity.

Finally, he offered profuse thanks to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Saudi people, and the Saudi leaders for the important decision on construction of the second Bamako bridge, which has been so eagerly awaited by the Malian people, particularly by those who live in Bamako.

His Excellency Sheikh Mohamed A. Al Sugair, vice president and general manager of the SDF, said in his remarks that the project indeed represents a recognition of the vanguard role played by our country in the spread of Islam in West Africa and in consolidation of the historic ties existing between the peoples of that region and the Arab countries.

According to Sheikh Mohamed A. Al Sugair, the new accord "testifies once more to the solidarity of the historic ties between our two countries and at the same time reflects the policy of His Majesty the King of Saudi Arabia, one of the objectives of which is to aid fraternal and friendly Third World countries suffering the repercussions of the world economic crisis, as well as the baneful effects of the drought that continues to ravage the region."

The SDF, which is the principal vehicle for channeling Saudi aid, has to date allotted our country a total of more than Fr CFA 43 billion in loans. In addition, the Saudi government has pledged more than Fr CFA 17 billion to cover the cost of the second Bamako bridge, half of which is being underwritten by the SDF. The fund has also agreed to provide Fr CFA 8.5 billion of the financing needed for two projects still under study, namely the second cement works at Diamou and the irrigation plan for the 6th region.

In addition to the contribution of the SDF and the aid provided by governmental agencies, we should also mention that Saudi Arabia also provides indirect aid through international and regional organizations and institutes to which the Saudi government makes substantial contributions.

NAMIBIA

REPORTAGE ON SPECIAL CONSTABLES TRAINING

Johannesburg ARMED FORCES in English Feb 85 pp 12-13

[Article by Helmoed-Romer Heitman]

[Text]

Visually distinguished chiefly by their apparently nonchalant attitude towards outward military form and appearance, the Special Constables of the SWA Police are a common sight throughout the Operational Area. Judging from the effort that has gone into discrediting them over the past years, it would seem that - appearances notwithstanding - they have proved to be a thorn in SWAPO's side.

Given their primary task of protecting persons on SWAPO's "hit list", the few towns in the Operational Area and some government buildings, this is far from surprising. In this role, after all, they are directly in the way of the standard insurgent measures of "eliminating" non-insurgent leaders or otherwise outstanding personalities, subverting the general population by all available means and destroying government property in order to "prove" the government's inability even to protect itself, let alone anyone else.

Above all, it is the need to protect traditional leaders and non-SWAPO politicians against assassination that has brought forth the Special Police system from 1976 on the basis of the earlier Tribal Police. The elimination of opposing personalities has been a keystone of SWAPO activity since the beginning of its terror campaign in 1966. Despite various protection measures — admittedly rather patchy before the full extent of SWAPO's intent in this regard was realised — SWAPO has scored some notable successes in its assassination programme. These include the murders of two Owambo Chief Ministers — Filemon Elifas in 1975 and Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba in 1983 and two Owambo Ministers — Toivo Shiyagaya in 1978 and Thomas Shikongo in 1980 — and the widely respected Herero leader Clemens Kapuuo in 1978. The brother of the present Chief Minister of Owambo and more than forty headmen have also been murdered. Other prominent persons have been abducted to an as yet undetermined fate. The other northern regions of SWA have suffered similarly, albeit to a lesser extent.

Despite this rather depressing list of victims, SWAPO attacks on Owambo leaders have failed far more often than they have succeeded. This is in no small measure owing to the often spirited defence put up by the small guard detachments of Special Constables. These have generally succeeded in driving off the attackers or at least holding them off for so long

that they break off the attack for fear of being caught by other elements of the Security Forces reacting to the incident. Perhaps the best example lies in the continued survival of Chief Tara Imbili who has been a prominent Owambo politician and an equally prominent SWAPO assassination target for many years and whose kraal suffers frequent and often repeated attacks in strength.

Arguably the biggest problem facing the Special Constable guard detachments is that of landmines. While they can generally secure against mines being planted in the immediate vicinity of their charges' home and work, there remain many kilometers of soft sand roads that must be travelled frequently. Both Ndjoba and Shikongo, for example, fell victim to mines. Another problem that has occurred is that some of SWAPO's targets insist on fighting back themselves instead of taking shelter. One such was headman Silas Isaak who was killed by a mortar bomb while firing at his attackers — ironically the only casualty among the defenders.

The Special Constables employed on these protection tasks are all locally recruited volunteers falling under the Police COIN Unit for training and employment. Recruits undergo some six to eight weeks of training at one of several schools run by the COIN unit in various parts of northern SWA. This kicks off with basic fitness training and a good measure of old-fashioned parade ground work designed to build esprit. From here the training advances via weaponry courses to the arts of fieldcraft, tracking, ambushes and counter-ambushes, patrolling and counter-patrolling, vehicle patrolling and static security/defence. Weaponry training covers both the weapons used by the Security Forces and those likely to be encountered in the hands of SWAPO insurgents.

Once trained, the new Special Constables are assigned to one or other of the guard detachments in their area. These vary in size from a half-section (definitely the smallest) to a reinforced platoon depending on the nature of their task and the threat level. Standard equipment includes the G-3 rifle, FN-MAG LMGs, hand grenades and the Mk 103 rifle grenade. The larger detachments may also have some 60 mm mortars. Transport takes the form of mine-protected armoured vehicles. Where the target being protected is high on the danger list, earthworks with corner and gate bunkers will generally be built, otherwise fencing may suffice. At present the entire Special Constable force has a strength of about 9 000 of whom some 3 000 are deployed in Owambo.

Promotion within the Special Constable organisation is purely on demonstrated merit. Field promotion is possible to the ranks of lance-sergeant and sergeant; promotion to warrant-officer or beyond is dependent on the successful completion of a course at the Police College. This can then also lead to a transfer to normal police duties provided the individual has the necessary educational qualifications and is willing to complete additional training. Another route followed by some of the best Special Constables is to apply for a place in either the Special Task Force or Operation K, better known as Koevoet. Both will only take men with some years of experience in the more mundane tasks of protection and routine counter-insurgency work.

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH VESSEL--Senegal has just won a bet in the struggle for the development of maritime fishing. Our country has just obtained an oceanographic research vessel, thanks to Senegalese-Japanese cooperation. The ship, named (Louis Sanger), was launched yesterday by the wife of the head of state, Mrs Elizabeth Diouf. The ceremony was presided over by Moussa Daffe, minister of scientific and technical research. [Excerpt] [Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 16 Mar 85 AB]

CSO: 3419/325

SEYCHELLES

CHVEDOV SAYS SOVIET COOPERATION WILL CONTINUE

Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION in English 25 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

SEYCHELLOIS-Soviet cooperation in the economic, cultural, social and other fields will continue to develop, Mr Alexey Chvedov, an Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the USSR and Director of his Foreign Ministry's First African Department, said yesterday as he left for Madagascar at the end of a week's visit.

Speaking at the International Airport at Anse Dejeune yesterday morning following talks with various government leaders, including President Albert René, over the past few days, Mr Chvedov said he was very satisfied with the outcome of his visit.

The talks, he said, also covered international issues of mutual interest and the Soviet diplomat was impressed by the knowledge and competence of Seychellois officials in this field.

"The struggle for peace, to halt the arms race and to prevent the militarisation of space concerns all humanity, regardless of the size and geographical position of the countries of the world," Mr Chvedov said.

The Ambassador, who was accompanied by his Deputy Director, Mr Anatoli Klimenko, was seen off by Mrs Danielle de St Jorre, the Principal Secretary for Planning and External Relations and Seychelles' Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Mr Mikhail Orlov, the USSR Ambassador in Victoria.

CSO: 3400/774

SEYCHELLES

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FORMED WITH JAPAN'S TRADE UNIONS

Victoria SEYCHELLES WEEKEND NATION in English 23 Feb 85 p 1

[Text]

A Seychelles-Japan Committee of Experts is to be set up by the Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SPPF) and the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) following a joint communique issued by the two sides in Victoria yesterday.

The communique was signed at Unity House yesterday afternoon by Mr Joseph Belmont, the SPPF Secretary for Social Affairs and Mr Taraomi Eda, the Vice President of SOHYO who is leading a delegation of seven on a week's visit to Seychelles that ends today.

The visit was arranged by the Seychelles-Japan Association to formally open contacts between workers of the two countries.

The idea of the Committee of Experts is to help resolve any problems that may arise between the two countries, as in whaling — where Seychelles is a major supporter of the worldwide conservation campaign and Japan a major whal-

ing nation — and fishing matters.

The Japanese trade union general council expressed "great respect for Seychelles' foreign policy . . . of non-alignment and fully supported Seychelles (in the campaign) to make the Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace, in particular a nuclear-free zone".

The SPPF highly commended the efforts that progressive people and organisations in Japan were making towards nuclear disarmament and world peace.

Both sides agreed to strengthen cooperation between them and to work together to enhance the chances for world peace and increased human prosperity.

The two sides also agreed to work to increase contacts not only at the diplomatic level, but also between the Seychellois and cultural and economic exchanges.

The SOHYO delegation includes the president of the union of the workers of the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the chairman of the Local and Municipal Government Workers' Unions (Jichiros) of Kanagawaken, Kawasaki and Hokkaido. They are accompanied by Professor Takesato Watanabe, the Secretary-General of the Japanese branch of the Seychelles-Japan Association.

Message

During their stay the visitors delivered a message from the Japan Teachers' Union (Nik-Kyoso) to President Albert René, and met with Mr Belmont, the Minister for National Development, Mr Jacques Hodoul, and the Chairman of the National Workers Union, Mr Olivier Charles.

SOHYO, which is a federation of Japanese trade unions, has over four million members out of a total trade union membership of some 17 million.

SEYCHELLES

MARKETING BOARD SOUND DESPITE RUMORS

Victoria SEYCHELLES WEEKEND NATION in English 2 Mar 85 pp 1-2

[Editorial]

[Text]

PRESIDENT René explained once again on Thursday that the public has to be constantly on its guard against rumours and false propaganda spread by those who see their personal profits threatened by the Seychelles Marketing Board.

The latest rumour was that, without any announcement by the Marketing Board, the price of pork, an important part of the Seychelles' regular diet, had gone up. On Thursday, Mr René, who also heads the SMB Council, refuted this and explained in clear terms what had actually happened.

His explanation underscored an important point in the constant battle against continuing efforts by an unscrupulous, selfish and money-hungry minority to turn consumers against the SMB — an organisation whose main objectives include better quality goods

and fairer prices for the public as a whole.

This is that it is the duty of all of us with the interests and welfare of the people at heart and access to the necessary information to explain, clearly and, just as importantly, promptly to those concerned the improvements brought about by the Marketing Board as and when these come into effect.

The changes the SMB is bringing about are for the good of all Seychellois, whether hard working producers, honest traders or appreciative consumers. Those who benefit from these changes must be told of this so that they will be able to analyse and judge for themselves and to see the malice behind the rumours and the logic behind the reforms.

Thus it is evident that all who are in a position to do

so — whether it is the journalists of the national press, the district branch official of the SPPF, the relevant officials of the Marketing Board itself or the farmers, fishermen, shopkeepers, importers or other people directly involved in the SMB process — should make it their responsibility to join President René and follow his example in taking the fight to the enemy. Facts, logic, reasoning and conviction are all the weapons we need.

For every day that we hesitate, or are late with the information the public needs, those dedicated to destabilising the Marketing Board and confusing consumers and producers have a free day in which to spread their lines unchallenged.

Let us take the offensive. We know and are sure of the good the Marketing Board will bring the people. Let us share our confidence with them.

SEYCHELLES

1984 FIGURES SHOW INFLATION, DEFICIT DOWN, EMPLOYMENT UP

Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION in English 5 Mar 85 pp 1, 10

[Text]

INFLATION was controlled, employment rose ever so slightly and the Government deficit dropped by a quarter in 1984 to help the domestic sector of the economy to as encouraging a performance as the external sector, the Central Bank's October-December 1984 review indicates.

The Bank noted that the new National Development Plan intended to concentrate investment in the productive and economic sectors. The 1985 Budget, in its turn, showed the success the country had achieved so far in controlling recurrent expenditure and mobilising resources through indirect taxes and non-tax revenues.

Favourable impact

Bank deposits showed a further increase which, coupled with a decline in total bank credit, to some extent eased the liquidity of commercial banks as a whole. This had a favourable impact on interest rates which remained fairly stable and in line with those abroad.

There was also success in continuing to hold down inflation through such policy measures as price controls and continuing wage restraints.

This was greatly assisted by an appreciating Rupee.

But problems of adjustment also had to be noted. The more note-worthy were those of strengthening the external account and improving the performance of the recurrent budget.

"Government's determination to tackle the country's economic problems, exemplified in the setting up of the Seychelles Marketing Board under the Chairmanship of the President, is a most encouraging development," the Bank commented.

The Statistics Division's provisional economic indicators for 1984 show a two percent increase in employment to 17,790 people in jobs. The number employed by the private sector fell by seven percent to 5,480, but this was offset by increases of one and 14 percent in the public and parastatal sectors, respectively, to 6,840 and 5,470 employed.

Four percent

The monthly average rate of inflation in 1984 was four percent as against 6.1 percent in

1983, and 0.9 percent in 1982. The rise in 1983 was largely due to the extension of the turnover tax to cover almost all retail sales.

Increase of local goods

Comparing December 1984 with December 1983, fish prices rose by 5.4 percent, other food by 0.5 percent and non-food items by one percent. Imports moved up only 0.2 percent during that period while the prices of locally made goods increased by 2.0 percent.

According to preliminary data, the Government's 1984 recurrent budget (excluding the Social Security Fund and parastatal enterprises) closed with a deficit of R48.4 million

as against one of R64.8 million in 1983, a decrease of 25 percent.

Recurrent revenue

Total recurrent revenue was estimated to amount to R396.0 million in 1984, an increase of 6.6 percent compared with 1983. Turnover tax revenue rose sharply from R25.9 million to R40 million, due mostly to the extension in July 1983 of the tax to cover all retail sales of goods and services.

Recurrent expenditure was kept in check, as in the previous year, and was estimated to have risen only moderately from R436.3 million in 1983 to R444.4 million in 1984.

CSO: 3400/775

SEYCHELLES

NEW FUELING FACILITIES FOR FISHING VESSELS ESTABLISHED

Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION in English 28 Feb 85 pp 1, 10

[Text]

WORK started this week on the first phase of laying a pipeline that will transfer bunkering (refueling) facilities for fishing vessels from the New Port to the Long Pier by the latter half of this year.

The project, which is costing over R2 million, is part of the fishing and commercial port developments of the East Coast Project. The Government is responsible for dredging the yacht basin channel which an underwater pipeline will cross and digging trenches on land, while the Shell Company of the Islands is laying the pipe.

The pipeline will extend from the Shell depot on the south side of the New Port to the shipway on the north side, across the channel to the inter-island schooner quay at the Long Pier, and round along the tuna quay to two fueling points that will be installed in front of the Seychelles Marketing Board's fish cold store. These will be able to fuel two ships at the same time.

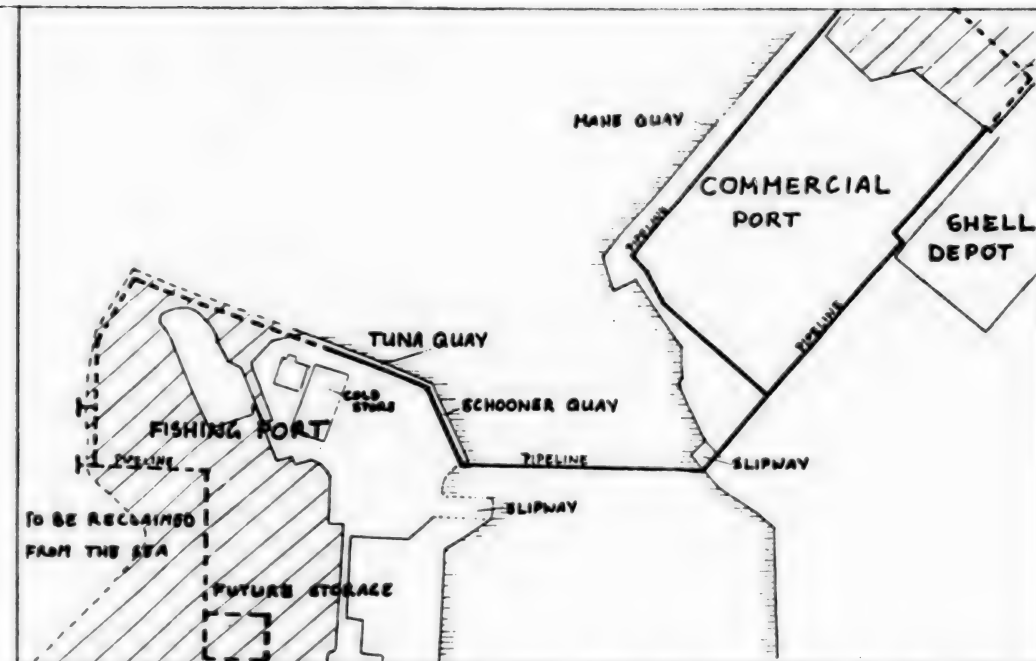
The pipeline will eventually be extended into the new part of the fishing port to two bunkering piers which will be built on land yet to be reclaimed from the sea along the northern side of the Long Pier, and into the planned southern extension to Mahé Quay and the commercial port.

The project is being done in two phases as the 250-metre long, 20-centimetre wide submarine pipe cannot be laid until the sea bed is cleaned and levelled by a dredger that is expected here in June or July. This will be the same dredger that will dig up the sea bed around Mahé Quay and north of the Long Pier to reclaim land for the commercial and fishing ports.

Meanwhile, the projects' main contractors, a Kenyan firm called Scope, has started work on the New Port and Long Pier sections of the project. Welders are also preparing the section that is to be laid underwater. This will be made of steel pipes wrapped in bitumen for protection from the corrosive effects of the sea and joined together.

At present, fishing vessels have to queue up overnight at the Mahé Quay to refuel so as not to affect the loading and unloading of cargo ships during the day. This sometimes causes delays.

The present Mahé Quay bunkering facilities will be reserved for ships using the commercial port once fuel starts flowing to the Long Pier.



A plan showing the pipeline that will supply cargo, passenger and other ships at Mahé Quay and fishing vessels at the Tuna Quay. The broken lines are where the pipeline will eventually be extended onto land reclaimed from the sea.

CSO: 3400/774

SEYCHELLES

MILITIA PLEDGES TO DEFEND REVOLUTION

Victoria SEYCHELLES WEEKEND NATION in English 2 Mar 85 pp 1-2

[Text]

THE militia men and women of North Mahé have, in a message to President Albert René, pledged continued loyalty, support and commitment in defending the Seychelles Socialist Revolution, everywhere and at all times.

The message was handed to Mr. René personally at a ceremony held at the North Region militia headquarters at Beau Vallon on Thursday evening. This marked the end of the first phase of the initial basic training of the People's Militia of the North and South regions and was also attended by members of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front Central Committee and the Defence Council.

The militiamen of St Louis, Bel Ombre, Beau Vallon and Glacis, the districts that make up the North Region, said in their message that they were also committed "to maintain a constant attitude of exemplary discipline".

"Through the militia and the SPPF we will maintain unity among us and work harder for the betterment of our Revolution," the militiamen said.

Starting off the ceremony, Major Philip Lucas, the National Commander of the Seychelles People's Militia, explained that the force had a duty not only to resist foreign attacks by military means, but also to combat internal attempts to destabilise the society and the economy through rumours, false propaganda and ideological and other means.

"It is our duty to arm ourselves spiritually as well as militarily so as to defeat our enemies," the militia commander said.

"A revolution that cannot defend itself has no right to exist," Major Lucas said, calling on all party members to help safeguard the country's independence and progress.

Speaking for the Beau Vallon district militia, Mr Godfrey

Bonnellame said that through their loyalty they would help provide more strength to the struggle to create a New Society based on social justice and equality of opportunity.

"Let us show our enemies that they cannot make us change the road we have chosen towards progress for our people and for our children," Mr Bonnellame said.

"By our unity, supporting our party and being devoted in our work, we will contribute to that progress," he added.

The St Louis representative, Miss Stella Dorasamy, said that the training had helped them understand their role as militants so as to better discharge their duties to the Revolution.

"We will always defend our Revolution in solidarity, unity, equality, fraternity and liberty," Miss Dorasamy said.

Miss Jenita Adrienne, of Bel Ombre stressed the comradeship that had arisen between the militia of the different dis-

tricts and which had stood in good stead whenever the training got tough.

The Glacis representative, Mr Roy Nolin, underlined the seriousness of the responsibility taken on by those citizens who volunteered to join the militia to defend the Revolution.

For the militia to earn the respect and confidence of the public, it was essential that its members carried out their duties well, Mr Nolin said. "Every time we want to do something, we must ask ourselves whether our action conforms with the discipline and conduct expected of a member of the militia, he added, especially as a mistake by one militiaman would reflect on the force as a whole.

"This responsibility that we have accepted to shoulder is heavy and we must do everything possible to give the force the dignity and respect that are essential if it is to carry out successfully the task assigned to it by society," Mr Nolin said.

CSQ: 3400/775

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

AIRLINES AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRIA--Seychelles' and Austria's national carriers, Air Seychelles and Austrian Airlines, can now fly to each other's countries following the initialling in Vienna last week of an air service agreement. Captain James Ferrari, the Transport Principal Secretary, and Mr Maurice Lalanne, the Director of Civil Aviation, returned home last weekend from the signing which now needs to be formally ratified by both governments. Both men are also executive directors of Air Seychelles. Capt Ferrari noted yesterday that with the Air Seychelles' expanding its routes and the country's tourism promotion efforts reaching further and further afield, it was necessary to increase the number of places the airline could fly to. From Vienna, the Seychellois delegation flew to Amsterdam for talks with Martinair, the Dutch airline that operates the DC-10 used on Air Seychelles' international service, on operational matters and the training of the Seychellois cabin staff. Capt Ferrari and Mr Lalanne also stopped in London on their way home again to see to Air Seychelles matters. [Text] [Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION in English 28 Feb 85 p 1]

FIRST BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES--The first Ambassador to Seychelles of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr Serafim Serafimov, presented his credentials to President Albert Rene at State House yesterday. The meeting was followed by introductory calls on Government ministers and the resident Soviet Ambassador in his capacity as the dean of the diplomatic corps in the country. Based in Dar es Salaam, Mr Serafimov is also his country's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Burundi, Madagascar, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. Aged 64, the Ambassador entered the diplomatic service in 1947 and has worked for the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs since. He has served in embassies and missions in Paris, at the United Nations and in Kenya, and as Ambassador to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen from 1971 to 1974. From 1975 to 1978 he was head of the African Department in his Foreign Affairs Ministry and took up his East and Central African posting immediately after. [Text] [Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION in English 5 Mar 82 p 2]

TRADE TALKS WITH INDIA--Leading Seychellois and India officials will review bilateral economic and technical relations today following the arrival on Mahe yesterday of Mr Surinder Chadha, the joint Secretary in the Economics Division of the Indian Ministry of External Relations. Mr Chadha will call

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on President Albert Rene at State House during his three-day stay and hold talks with top finance, national development, economic planning and external relations officials. Speaking at the international airport yesterday afternoon, Mr Chadha said he was here merely to continue contacts that have existed between Seychelles and India for a long time. "We've had economic and technical cooperation in a wide range of fields...and I hope to meet some people from (the Seychelles) side to see how we can consolidate and strengthen these relations," Mr Chadha said. The joint Secretary was met on arrival by Mr Calixte D'Offay, the Director of External Relations in the Ministry of Planning and External Relations and Seychelles; Ambassador to India, and Mr Ram Kishan, the Indian Charge d'Affaires in Victoria. [Text] [Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION in English 8 Mar 85 p 2]

CHINA DONATES BOOKS--A gift of 206 books from the Chinese Government was presented to the Director of the Seychelles Polytechnic, Mr Patrick Ber-louis, at the Anse Royale campus library yesterday morning by the Chinese Charge d'Affaires, Mrs Yu Bing. Mr Berlouis described the books on modern and classic Chinese literature and sports in China, as very useful additions to the polytechnic libraries. The books will be shared between the Anse Royale and Mont Fleuri campuses. [Text] [Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION in English 6 Mar 85 p 2]

SECURITY TRAINING TO COMMENCE--Basic crash courses for the new Seychelles Security Guards force start next week with the fire brigade providing training in fire fighting. Commenting on the progress made since all security guards in the country came under police control just over a month ago, Chief Security Guard Clive Elizabeth said this week that demand for the service was so great that recruiting was still going on. Meanwhile, a number of thefts had been discovered, especially at hotels, Mr Elizabeth said. Once the crash courses are over, the guards will be given more detailed training. They are still to be issued standard uniforms. [Text] [Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION in English 8 Mar 85 p 2]

CSO: 3400/777

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH THAILAND--The SDR and Thai Governments this afternoon, at Ministry of Commerce and Industries Headquarters, signed a bilateral trade agreement under which hides, clothing, and rice will be exchanged between the two countries. The agreement was signed for Somalia, by Deputy Commerce Minister Mahad Dirir Guled and for Thailand by Deputy Thai Commerce Minister (Sayrojina) who is currently visiting Somalia. [Excerpts] [Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 11 Mar 85 EA]

CSO: 3404/4

SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL PARTY MAY LOSE TRADITIONAL SUPPORTERS BECAUSE OF REFORMS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 24 Feb 85 p 8

[Article by David Breier]

[Text]

REFORMS pursued by the National Party leadership are driving traditional supporters, especially in the Transvaal and Free State, out of the party, warns a top political commentator.

He draws parallels between the NP today and the United Party before its surprise election defeat in 1948.

However, he adds that the NP is still a long way from being seriously challenged for power by the Conservative Party.

Professor Willem Kleynhans, the University of South Africa political scientist who has long documented the decline of NP support, said that after the 1943 general election, the UP lost three by-elections in Wakkerstroom, Hottentots Holland and the Kimberley district.

"But Smuts and Hofmeyr had their heads in the clouds and they didn't realise what was happening until it was too late," he said.

Professor Kleynhans said the chief reformists in the NP, including the State President, Mr P W Botha, and Mr Chris Heunis, were equally out of touch with the voters and did not pay enough attention to

election setbacks.

Things had worsened for the NP since last November when the 4 399 NP majority in Primrose had been cut to 748. The NP would probably lose Primrose if an election were held now, he added.

He said the NP no longer had intimate contact with its constituencies, as in the past when frequent information meetings were held.

The number of Conservative Party branches in the Transvaal was growing, while those of the NP were declining, he said. The NP had a new system of dividing city constituencies into blocks, but this was not working well, he said.

Before the Botha era, all new policies were approved by party congresses which represented party grassroots.

But since 1979 Mr Botha has maintained that congresses would be consulted only on matters of principle and not of policy. This meant the party was becoming increasingly estranged from its policy-

makers, said the professor.

He said the use of television to persuade traditional voters to keep up with Government policy was now failing.

There was growing feedback that many voters now regretted their "yes" vote in the 1983 referendum on the new constitution and that TV now lacked the power to persuade.

Once-faithful voters were now blaming the Government for the worsening economy, and Professor Kleynhans predicted the NP would lose both the Harrismith and Newton Park by-elections on May 1.

Caution

The caution with which the Transvaal NP leader, Mr F W de Klerk, was approaching reform indicated his concern that the party was losing control in the province, Professor Kleynhans said.

An NP organiser in the Transvaal said this week the party was now organising at least two information meetings in each constituency a year.

Additional NP support was now coming from former Progressive Federal Party supporters, he added.

CSO: 3400/747

SOUTH AFRICA

NEED TO UNDERSTAND ANTI-APARTHEID FEELINGS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Mar 85 p 11

[Text]

SOUTH Africans have to make a greater effort to understand the strong feelings aroused in the US and elsewhere by legislation which discriminates on racial grounds, said Professor John Barratt, director general of the South African Institute of International Affairs this week.

It did not help to find reasons to dismiss the pressures from abroad as being part of a communist plot, he said.

Speaking at the Rotary International's 80th birthday celebrations Prof Barratt said that although there were misperceptions about South Africa abroad people here had a limited understanding of external attitudes.

"We have to appreciate that they (US legislators) are influenced by events here which cannot be explained away rationally or defended," said Prof Barratt.

Sanctions

President Reagan — who was clearly opposed to economic sanctions — was facing an uphill task in countering opposition to his policy of constructive engagement and needed evidence of concrete reform to counter the disinvestment campaign, said Prof Barratt.

Many Americans in politics and business who agreed that disinvestment would be counter-productive were hesitant to take a stand against disinvestment because of the risk of

being labelled pro-apartheid.

Feelings

"If we value our relationship with the US we should not underestimate the strength of these feelings — shared with the Reagan Administration — and the possible consequences."

Prof Barratt said a recent SABC report which attempted to prove that the American Communist Party directed from Moscow was responsible for the disinvestment campaign was "simplistic".

"Such propaganda is dangerous because it militates against proper understanding and prevents us from dealing realistically with the real issues," said Prof Barratt.

CSO: 3400/796

SOUTH AFRICA

RUITERWAG CONSERVATIVES BREAK AWAY

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 24 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Hans Pienaar]

[Text]

THE breakaway of more than 1 100 conservative members of the Broederbond's junior organisation, the Ruiterwag, is on the cards.

A decision to break away from the organisation, which has about 4 500 members, was taken on Friday at a meeting held "somewhere in the Northern Transvaal" by 100 leading members of the conservative faction. In November last year this group lost a power struggle for the Ruiterwag.

Exactly 223 conservative Ruiterwags have already left the organisation and it is expected that the number will swell to at least 1 100 after Friday night's meeting.

About 900 conservative Ruiterwags were represented at the meeting and will now receive instructions to go ahead with mass resignations from the Ruiterwag.

At the meeting, the conservative faction's leadership reiterated its claim that the Ruiterwag had for 25 years been a rightist ("regsgesinde") organisation and that it had been hijacked by the Nationalists.

Expulsion

The power struggle had already started in 1974 when the faction's current leaders, Schalk Pienaar and Jan le Roux, were temporarily expelled, it claimed.

The reason for their expulsion had been that Mr Pienaar succeeded in having a no-confidence motion in Dr Dawie de Villiers, a former Ruiterwag president, accepted at a National Party meeting.

At Friday's meeting a speech entitled "Is this the end of the Ruiterwag?" detailed persistent Nationalist attempts to wrest control from conservative hands.

● This week the important Afrikaner cultural organisation, the FAK, also split irrevocably when the rightwing Afrikaner Volkswag was denied affiliation. The Volkswag leader, former Broederbond chairman Professor Carel Boshoff, threatened to take thousands of Afrikaners with him into the conservative camp.

CSO: 3400/748

SOUTH AFRICA

SWEDEN PASSES LAW LIMITING INVESTMENT IN COUNTRY

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 21 Feb 85 p 6

[Article by Willy Silberstein: "New Law Prohibits Swedish Firms From Loaning to South Africa"]

[Text] After a long debate on Wednesday the Riksdag approved the South Africa law which on several points reduces the possibilities for investment for Swedish firms.

The Conservative Party members were unanimously against the law with the motivation that, among other things, it conflicted with Swedish foreign policy.

The law, which replaces the 1979 South Africa law and which is more strict means that Swedish firms can not give loans to the South African state. And it will not be permitted to lease property from South African firms.

In addition Swedish firms must report the wages and working conditions and the social conditions of their employees.

With government approval firms can make replacement investments. They are also permitted to buy supplies for a maximum of 100,000 kronor per year without permission. In both cases, however, it is required that the firms do not expand in South Africa or Namibia.

During the debate all speakers criticized the apartheid system and spoke of the recent arrests.

"We are now seeing a nightmare situation in South Africa," said Center Party member Sture Korpas.

"We do not want South Africa torn apart by revolution, however, but a country which can develop toward democracy."

Conservative Margaretha af Ugglas said, "But the situation does not mean that Swedish firms should be prevented from making investments."

She said, "It is better that Swedish firms in South Africa work for democratic development and in cooperation with the union organizations work out an honor code which will support the improvement of education and working conditions for the blacks."

"The law is also a departure from Swedish foreign policy. We have always in other cases said no to sanctions of this kind against individual countries. The law of course means a recognition of great power sanctions which we otherwise oppose. Furthermore, we have seen that the South Africa law, which has been in effect for several years, has not influenced other countries."

Margaretha af Ugglas was strongly criticized by all the other Riksdag parties which also supported the South Africa law.

Rune Angstrom, Liberal Party, said that firms in South Africa are using slave labor.

"So we should use whatever instruments we can to bring about improvements."

Oswald Soderqvist, Left-Party Communist, said, "It is revealing that the Conservatives cynically place themselves on the side which guarantees profits to firms instead of thinking about the awful treatment the blacks are going through."

Stig Alemyr, Social Democratic chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, agreed with the Conservatives that the South Africa law had not induced other countries to do the same. But, he said, the law has a large symbolic value.

"I can also agree that the law is a departure from established Swedish foreign policy on sanctions against an individual country. But it is an exception which points out how abominable apartheid is. No country can misunderstand our position," said Alemyr.

But af Ugglas did not agree with that description. "OECD has criticized the use of the South Africa law," she reminded.

Toward the end of the debate Foreign Trade Minister Mats Hellstrom also joined in. He rejected the argument that other countries had not been impressed.

"In the United States demands for action are increasing. In Norway and Holland increasing actions against South Africa are being discussed. It is therefore wrong to say that what we do is not important," said Hellstrom.

9287

CSO: 3650/191

SOUTH AFRICA

RAND'S DECLINE AFFECTS LPG PRICING

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 28 Feb 85 pp 10, 11

[Text]

Furnace suppliers often disagree on different technologies — but all local suppliers are in agreement that 1985 is going to be tough and competition will be fierce for the relatively low volume of orders expected.

Users of gas-fired equipment are also apprehensive regarding the size of the price increase for Sasol gas, which is expected in July.

As one industrialist told EngineeringWeek: "Sasol gas is first used for the production of petrol and then scrubbed and put into the distribution pipeline for industrial use. With the recent 40% petrol price hike, the gas price could also rocket."

This view has been reinforced with the announcement from Easigas that the weak performance of the rand against the dollar has again forced up its price for liquified petroleum gas (LPG) by 21% from 24 January.

"The decline in the rand has affected the price of LPG in South Africa," said Chris Phillips, general manager of Easigas. "Unfortunately it has left us with no alternative but to increase the price."

EngineeringWeek approached Sasol for comment and was told that the gas price has to compete with other sources of energy and therefore has to be market-related and competitive.

The spokesman pointed out that the gas price is not derived from the rand value of international petroleum prices and Sasol's contract with gas consumers provides for an automatic adjustment based on delivered cost of coal to the Witwatersrand.

He added that other factors also influence its price such as capital, maintenance and production costs.

"Depending on all these factors the price is adjusted either upwards or downwards."

Thus fuel saving is expected to be a major consideration for all furnace users, with energy-saving systems such as Hotwork International's newly developed ceramic regenerative burner being in high demand.

Hotwork Africa director Flip du Plessis said the first of these systems in use in SA has been installed on a small forge furnace at Hall & Pickles.

"It was commissioned during the second week of January and since then a 53% actual saving in fuel costs has been established," he claimed.

"Great interest has been aroused by this British Gas-Hotwork International development, which, since its launch in June last year, has resulted in more than £2-million worth of international orders."

Imports

He said local interest has also been high, especially for high temperature processes, with this new type burner trebling the efficiency of furnace heating.

"The secret of the new system is its ability to extract virtually all the heat which, in conventional furnaces, is discharged in high temperature gases into the atmosphere."

The process employs two gas burners, each having a regenerator bed of shaped ceramic material. They fire alternatively for about two minutes at a time to maintain a furnace operating temperature of up to 1 400°C.

Instead of the hot flue gases being discharged directly from the furnace chamber into the atmosphere, they are drawn into the ceramic bed of the second burner where the heat is retained at about furnace temperature.

When the second burner fires, cold air — which has to be mixed with gas for combustion — passes through this hot ceramic bed, becomes pre-heated, then enters the second burner which is ignited for its firing cycle. The firing of the burner is controlled by valves linked to a micro-processor.

Because the heat is recycled, the waste gases are

discharged at temperatures as low as 150°C. This appears to give a valuable spin-off because where contamination from the process occurs, it can now be cleaned — a feature which it is claimed was not previously economically feasible with high temperature furnaces.

John Aubin of Forest Engineering predicts that as far as induction furnaces are concerned, 1985 will see few new orders, as most foundries have spare capacity which will enable them to increase workloads.

He said imported Japanese equipment has increased in price by 37% purely as a result of the present exchange rate, and that in some cases South African end users today have to pay R70 000 more than they needed to for the same equipment two years ago.

He pointed out that freight rates are also quoted in US dollars and paid for in the rand equivalent, which pushed prices higher.

Meanwhile Didier South Africa has released sales figures showing a development in annual sales of approximately 375% over the last 10 years.

Said managing director Helmut Gentsch: "Service will remain our top priority for 1985, while the search for new technologies and their adaption to suit local conditions will continue."

Trends

He pointed out that major producers such as Iscor and Highveld Steel are producing at high volumes, but that the smaller foundries are mostly not export orientated and therefore cannot take advantage of the low exchange rate.

He also stressed that the cost of importing from various countries differs.

"I would estimate that equipment from the USA is up by about 80%, Japan 70% and Germany about 60%. So there is still some room for shopping around as different currencies have reacted differently to the surge of the dollar."

He regards the refurbishing of existing plants to make them more productive and cost effective as a viable proposition in many cases.

It also appears that a new trend is taking shape in electric steelmaking, with Krupp reporting that in future the UHP furnace will be used purely for fast meltdown, with the temperature required for continuous casting and the requisite steel composition being adjusted in a downstream ladle furnace.

It is said that this will also make it easy to bridge time gaps and ensure a constant supply of molten steel for the continuous caster.

According to Horst Hock, Krupp's local sales manager for metallurgical plants for this purpose, Krupp Industrietechnik in Germany has developed a new range of ladle furnaces.

They are notable for their small electrode pitch diameter and fully triangulated furnace power supply systems which are said to ensure optimum heating with a minimum of lining wear.

Hock said there are two types of ladle furnace. The swing gantry is a version for applications where the steel ladles are placed into the ladle furnace using cranes, with the full ladle being lowered into a stand under the ladle furnace. The gantry, carrying the electrodes and the watercooled roof is then swung into position over the ladle alloying elements added and the power switched on.

The platform version allows the ladle to be moved into position under the ladle furnace roof on a bogey. The roof is then lowered, power turned on and the requisite alloying elements added.

Other local developments include:

- The appointment of SA Instrumentation as agent for Isopad, an international leader in electric surface heating equipment to the process industry.

- SA Instrumentation will market its wide range of tracers, drum heaters, jackets and tapes which have application in areas such as the petro-chemical, chemical oil and gas production, nuclear and conventional power, food processing and pharmaceutical industries. These are areas where materials undergoing processing need to be maintained at a heated temperature to avoid solidification or spoiling.

SOUTH AFRICA

FLEXIBLE COAL CONVEYOR TRAIN INTRODUCED

Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 13 Feb 85 p 5

[Text]

THE Flexible Conveyor Train, a new continuous belt haulage system that can negotiate directly left or right angle turns and slopes, has been introduced to the South African coal mining industry by Joy Manufacturing, of Steel-dale, suppliers of coal mining equipment.

The FCT will make its debut in world coal mining at SASOL's Mid-delbult Colliery at Secunda which is also the world's largest coal producer.

This new generation haulage system will give the big continuous mining machines, now a feature of South African collieries, considerably more production muscle.

All the coal mined is delivered uninterruptedly to a breaker unit working directly behind the miner which reduces it to the required size and from there via the 140 m long Flexible Conveyor Train on to the main mine conveyor belt.

In addition to boosting productivity — important at a time when South African coal exports are gaining ground — the FCT eliminates several stages in coal handling from the face to the main conveyor belt system

which greatly assists in dust suppression.

Joy engineers in the United States have spent 14 years perfecting this breakthrough in stand-alone belt conveyance.

The first version was installed early last year at Texas Gulf Soda Ash soda ash mine in the United States where the company changes productivity has improved by between a quarter and one-third.

The FCT offers a broad range of benefits. Joy engineers say that this flexible haulage system will usher in new dimensions in mine planning, since the need to follow the conventional grid pattern is dispensed with.

Mr Ian Heron, executive chairman of Joy Manufacturing, says: "The FCT represents a huge leap forward from the traditional haulage methods which have been

around for the last three to four decades.

"It represents a significant breakthrough in continuous conveyance for the mining industry in general and it will lead to a surge of productivity and economies."

The FCT snakes its way near to the production face on a monorail suspended on short chains linked to roof bolts: the train is compact enough to operate along the side of a haulage, leaving the remaining space free as a roadway or walkway.

A further indication of the FCT's all-round compactness is that it can transport from seams which are only 1,3 m in height.

The coal mined by the continuous miner is fed on to a breaker car (which sizes the product to customer requirements) at a regular rate of 10 tons a minute and from there on to a bridge conveyor fitted with steerable tracks which enables it to follow changes of direction by the miner.

Thanks to this flexibility, no monorail

installation is required within 30 m from the breaker car.

The bridge conveyor carries two on-board roof bolters for immediate roof support.

The FCT system, which can traverse 0,3 m a second, is self-propelled on its monorails for use in any section, introducing an important time-saving element.

Erecting the rails is simplicity itself — fix a row of roofbolts, attach the chains and hang the rails. Curved rails negotiate the left or right hand turns.

When the full length of the Flexible conveyor is not required, it merely backs up over the main conveyor beld on its monorail and discharges at whatever point is convenient.

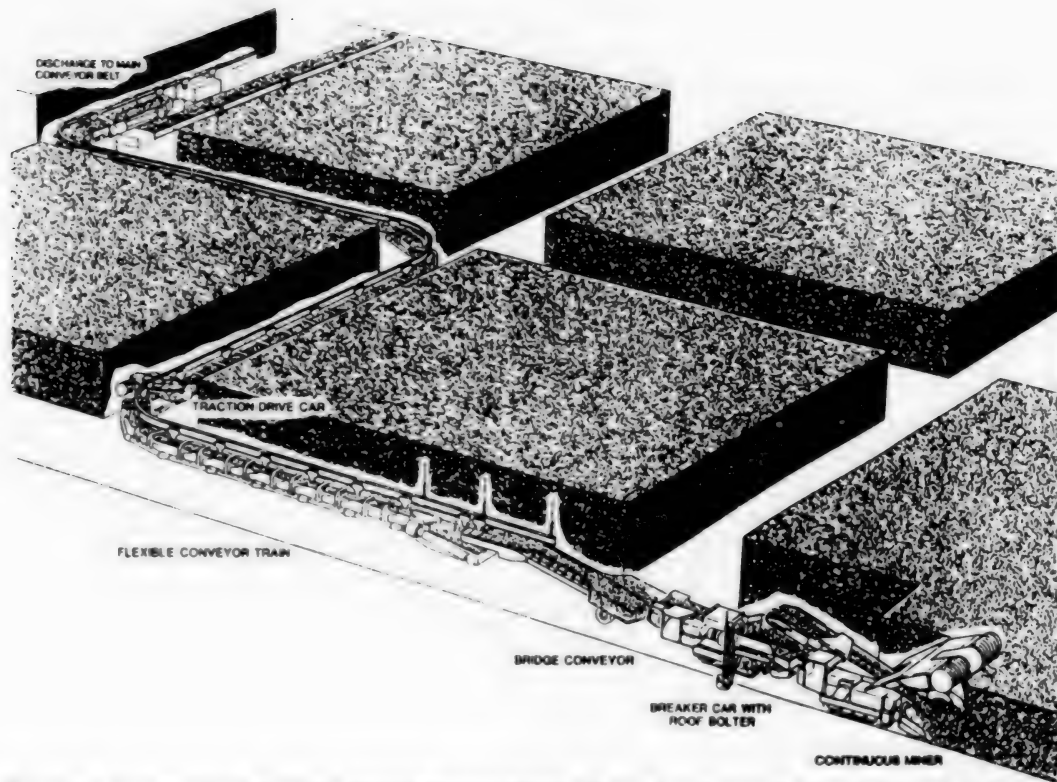


Illustration shows how Joy's innovative Flexible Conveyor Train will operate underground at Sasol's Middelbult Colliery, which will be its world debut in a coal mine.

CSO: 3400/693

SOUTH AFRICA

SODA ASH PLANT PROJECT SUCCESSFUL

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 14 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

BP is reported to be closing down its pilot plant for the extraction of soda ash from the brine deposits at Sua Pan in Botswana, following the successful conclusion of trial runs.

This gives rise to speculation on the start date of a 300 000 t/year natural soda ash plant, but this depends largely on a joint agreement being reached between South Africa and Botswana for the erection of anti-dumping duties applying to both countries.

The process for the extraction of soda ash from the brine deposits of Sua Pan has been proved and BP's feasibility study now under way covers aspects such as marketing and pricing, a senior Botswana government source told EngineeringWeek.

The major obstacle to the future of a soda ash project covers the introduction of tariff barriers against the dumping of soda ash from Europe and the USA.

The future of the project would now appear to be up to the politicians.

Reports that development of a soda ash plant will start at the end of this year with production

scheduled for 1988, are incorrect, with no firm start dates set yet.

Soda ash is classed in South Africa as a strategic material and about 250 000 t a year is imported into SA, for use in the glass, aluminium and paper industries.

Last year, plans by AECI, Anglovaal and the IDC to build a R230-million synthetic soda ash

plant in the Western Cape were shelved pending the outcome of BP's feasibility studies in Botswana. The outlook for the erection of effective tariff barriers against dumped soda was also a factor in suspending the R230-million project.

The plant being planned by BP will produce 300 000 t/year of soda ash a year with a by-product of 400 000 t/year of salt. While the SA market will be by far the largest, BP is reported to be looking at exporting to other neighbouring countries.

A BP spokesman said there has been no change in the state of the project since the last announcement, made in November, which said that feasibility studies were proceeding as planned.

Costing of the project is difficult, but estimates are that the final cost, including infrastructure, will be in the region of R375-million (P300-million).

It is understood that the brine deposits at Sua Pan are very similar to those found at Searles Lake in California. BP has bought the process tech-

nology from Kerr-McGhee Corporation of the US which operates a soda ash plant at Searles Lake.

The pilot plant has operated very successfully and it is reportedly being dismantled.

The Botswana government still has to look at the economics of road-versus-rail transport for the final product. The latest plan is that the soda ash will be transported by road to Francistown and then railed to the market.

The market for the salt is small and BP will sell what it can.

The deposit, north-west of Francistown and north-east of the Makgadikgadi pan, has reserves of brine to supply the Southern African market for a century.

The Botswana government spokesman told EngineeringWeek that while numerous details need to be cleared up, he is "very hopeful of it going ahead".

SOUTH AFRICA

HIGHVELD STEEL READY FOR TOUGH SEMESTER

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 28 Feb 85 p 8

[Article by Don Wilkinson]

[Text]

Highveld Steel produced a record turnover in its 1984 financial year, notching up a 60% rise in the figure to just over R450-million from 1983's R282-million.

The bulk of the improvement occurred in the first half of the year with a 90% improvement, but conditions in both home and export markets tended to tighten in the final period.

The end result, in terms of pretax profits, however, was not nearly so favourable, the rise being just over 18% to R28.6-million (R23.3-million).

Thus, the narrowing of profit margins reflected a sharp increase in the group's charges for depreciation following the heavy outlays on plant. Additionally, interest cost more and there were commissioning charges on the new strip mill, while Highveld's policy of covering 50% of export earnings using the forward forex market added its quota of expense.

World steel markets were highly competitive, there were changes in the group's product mix, and finally, export earnings were slowed to some extent by the voluntary restraint exporters placed on their sales to the USA, where local manufacturers complained strongly about the inroads made by imports into markets they had considered largely their own.

Counter-balancing this to some extent, the group was able, thanks to the weakness of the rand, to re-enter markets it has not been in for several years, particularly that for steel semis.

Thanks to investment allowances, Highveld normally pays a disproportionately low amount of tax, and this time, in fact, the corporation shows a modest credit of R34 000 (R440 000 credit) to produce attributable profits of R26.5-million, an 18% rise on the previous year's R22.4-million.

This equates to earnings a share of 38.9c (32.8c) which is only marginally different from the board's halftime forecast. Then it said that provided home and export markets did not deteriorate, and bearing in mind the weaker rand and the 7.5% rise in domestic steel prices as from the beginning of July, second-half earnings would be similar to the 19.2c earned in the opening six months.

According to chairman Leslie Boyd, Highveld is still "on a learning curve" with the new strip mill, though output is rising monthly so that last month (January) was the best on record.

Output of steel last year ran at about 85% of capacity: in 1983 the iron and steel plants ran at about 67% and the rolling mills at 80%.

Over the year as a whole, there was a steady rise in production of ferro-alloys and vanadium, and by December, the Rand Carbide plant was at full capacity.

Vantra at 90%, and Transalloys also at 90%.

Current projections suggest that Highveld should sell the same amount of steel overseas this year as it did in 1984, though to some extent this will surely depend on the value of the rand, and also of how strongly the steel industry lobby in the USA puts its case for more protection against imports which have up to now tended to leave the US steel majors with very heavy losses indeed.

The home market, however, indicates a different story for, although Highveld is strongly seen as an exporting company — and to that extent offers a hedge for investors against the rand's weakness — it still does about half of its business in the local markets.

Boyd has no doubt that first-half 1985 will be difficult, with the final six months showing some upturn.

Last year saw holders of steel stocks running them down, rather than acquiring new holdings. This ob-

viously reduced offtakes from Highveld, and it now remains to be seen whether inventories will be re-built to any extent, particularly when neither the public nor the private sector is in the mood to spend on capital account.

Controlled by Anglo, Highveld has a strong institutional following as the country's largest listed steel counter because of its long-term but highly cyclical growth record. Yield-seekers, however, are unlikely to be attracted in present circumstances.

Business: Highveld Steel and Vanadium Corporation is South Africa's largest independent steelmaker, operating an integrated steelworks which is made up of an iron plant, a steel plant, a medium to heavy section rolling mill, plate mill, and reversing hot strip mill.

A co-product of the steelmaking process is vanadium slag, while vanadium pentoxide is produced directly from the corporation's Vantra division.

Rand Carbide division turns out ferro-alloys and carbonaceous products associated with the steel and ferro-alloy divisions.

The steelworks and the Vantra division obtain their ore from Highveld's own mine, while the bulk of its silica needs are obtained from a quarry close to the steelworks. The rights for this are the subject of a mineral lease held in favour of Rand Carbide (Pty), which is wholly-owned.

Together with wholly-owned Ironstone Minerals, also 100% held, the corporation owns or leases the rights to adequate reserves of titaniferous vanadium-bearing magnetite deposits in the Transvaal and Bophuthatswana. Further rights in these areas are being negotiated.

Rand Carbide, in Witbank, produces ferrosilicon, Soderberg electrode paste, metallurgical char and other products associated with the steel

and ferro-alloy industries.

The company owns land on which its works stands, as well as a rail siding and housing, together with a mineral lease over land in Bronkhorstspuit carrying silica quartz quarry.

Highveld also holds 65% of Transalloys which produces manganese and silicon ferro-alloys for the local and export markets.

Finally, the corporation has a 50% stake in Ferrovel. This produces Soderberg paste for Highveld and its partner in Ferrovel, the Samancor group company Ferrometals.

In 1984, the corporation sold its stake (150 000 shares) in Apex Mines, realising R5,4-million.

Chairman: Leslie Boyd

Managing director: J Hall

Capital: 67,9-million R1 shares, currently 395c, to value the equity at R268,3-million.

Shares: For its calendar 1984 year Highveld paid a final dividend of 11c (10c), making 17c (15c), from earnings a share of 38,9c (32,8c). Dividend cover is thus just under 2,3 times (2,2).

Since the group's preliminary figures appeared, the shares have been steady around 395c to yield 4,3%.

Over the 14 months since the beginning of 1984 the share price has ranged between 650c and 350c, with the 1985 range to date at 445c and 360c.

SOUTH AFRICA

'CONSERVATIVE OPTIMISM' OF CHEMICAL PRODUCERS NOTED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 28 Feb 85 p 15

[Text]

Far from being a picture of doom and gloom, the present attitude of the major chemical producers in South Africa is one of conservative optimism.

The industry has had its downturns before and come out smiling on the other side. The present downturn is, perhaps, a bit tougher than before but everyone is certain the upswing will come.

Exports of certain products such as plastics and liquid chemicals are one positive aspect and the potential for elastomer exports is being vigorously explored.

In a nutshell, turnover is generally good but profit margins are under strain. With the current dollar/rand yoyo situation, no one is prepared to make any firm predictions.

The message coming through is that there will be no major new investment in large-scale plants until Government comes forward with some clear statement of future policy, particularly in regard to energy strategy.

On the price front, the picture is not very encouraging for local customers.

As one spokesman pointed out: "The local chemicals industry is primarily directed to import replacement. This means prices will move in sympathy with the cost of imports. If overseas prices tend downwards, local prices should do likewise."

The problem is, however, that South Africa is faced with a high rate of domestic inflation — which makes a drop in local prices unlikely unless a dramatic strengthening of the rand against the dollar takes place. In other words, domestic market customers will have to bite the bullet and absorb as best they can.

Protection

On the export side, things are much brighter and those companies who already have a foothold in overseas markets are likely to be able to take advantage of the situation more readily in the short term.

It is often said about large chemical plants that the profit comes off the top 20%. If local manufacturers can gear to run their plants over the 80% mark by moving into exports,

even low earnings overseas can spell profits at the end of the day.

Taking a longer term view, the massive plants under construction in oil-producing nations are giving the established industries in Europe, the USA and Japan a dose of the jitters. Despite the call for free enterprise, some forms of duty protection are inevitable in most countries.

With two major gas fields off its coastline, combined with massive reserves of coal (albeit mostly low grade), South Africa is not in any serious situation in regard to hydrocarbon feedstocks. But cost and Government policy will decide which way the industry will go.

Long term planning must await the deliberations of the Industries Advisory Committee,

currently considering the contents and implementation of the recent Kleu Report.

Automation

But that does not mean that the Sasols, Sentrachems and AECIs are not going to spend any money. However, engineering companies can look forward to a fair flow of work in terms of retrofitting, upgrading, maintenance and extensions to existing plant. Judging from figures quoted, the big three will certainly pump around R500-million into this area during the coming year.

On the question of automation, there is no doubt that it will be introduced where feasible, but capital intensive plants are generally well automated. One might conclude that automation in the chemical industry will not become a major job opportunity destroyer.

But as one spokesman pointed out: "In the very complex new generation plants, automation is not a matter of choice — it is critical to the operability of such plants."

And where does this country stand on the subject of biotechnology? This fast-growing sector overseas has had little impact in this country as yet. It is gratifying to note, however, that at least one major chemical company is sponsoring a number of projects in this area at selected universities.

On the question of cutbacks and rationalisation within the chemical industry, there would appear to be no major fireworks brewing.

Said a company spokesman: "Cutbacks in production by local industry have already taken place in ammonia, fertilisers and certain plastics.

"Further rationalisation in the fertiliser industry seems warranted, particularly in view of the fact that substantial surplus production capacity exists.

This situation will prevail for some time since the financial position of most farmers, and hence demand for fertilisers, is poor as a consequence of the drought."

The future of the South African chemicals industry, it seems, is a cautious one and the attitude appears to be: "Carry on and let's see what happens over the next year or so."

If the Government comes down heavily in favour of the country's energy independence and is prepared to offer protection to those who will undoubtedly have to invest billions of rands in big plants, then the future could be incredibly exciting.

But there again, protection was a carrot once before and turned a little sour as the years went by. The chemicals industry will want some good, sound guarantees, spelled out in the most detailed terms, before it rushes into big-time operations again.

2 April 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

COUNTRY TO IMPORT MAIZE FROM ZIMBABWE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Mar 85 p 11

[Text]

HARARE — Plans are afoot for South Africa for the first time to import maize, the staple food of its 23 million blacks, from a black-ruled neighbour.

Sources confirmed in Harare this week that the Zimbabwe Cabinet is considering a deal to barter a portion of Zimbabwe's expected bumper maize harvest for South African wheat.

The exchange, if it comes off, will amount to what is probably the most important single trade contract between the two governments since Zimbabwe's independence five years ago.

Economists here describe it as a sharp reminder to President P W Botha of the value of stable, prosperous neighbours, and a slap in the face to its covert policy which certainly existed up until early last year, of destabilisation of neighbours

opposed to the South African system.

Shortfall

Ultra-capitalist South Africa will thus join a list of socialist bloc countries, including North Korea, Romania and Bulgaria, with whom Zimbabwe has concluded no-currency barter deals in the last four years.

Last year, when Zimbabwe was caught with a shortfall between late-arriving maize imports and the first deliveries from the summer harvest, South Africa stepped in by rail-ing several thousand tonnes of its own stocks of yellow maize. They were replenished when the first shipments of Zimbabwe-bound maize arrived at Durban harbour.

Political relations between the two countries are non-existent and the rhetoric, especially from Prime Minister Robert Mu-

gabe, remains hostile. But on the nuts-and-bolts level of money, trade and food, relations are businesslike and relatively trouble-free.

Reduced

Zimbabwe's wheat is almost all grown under irrigation in the winter months and the crop just harvested was drastically reduced by the paucity of water left in the country's dams by three years of drought. There is a shortfall of 95 000 tonnes, about 40 per cent of national consumption. At the same time, South Africa is short of about 500 000 tonnes of maize.

South Africa has the ability to pay in cash, economists say, but a barter deal was favoured in view of the recent wild fluctuations of the South African rand — Copyright London Observer Service.

CSO: 3400/785

SOUTH AFRICA

STATUS OF FREIGHT CHARTERING REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Mar 85 p 11

[Excerpts]

THE freight market was generally quiet last week, Afromar reports.

Activity for handy and panamax sized vessels in the Atlantic was limited with only a small volume of new enquiry.

Larger vessels in the ore trades picked up slightly if at all.

Some fixing was reported out of the River Plate Area, and there could be a busy period in this area soon.

An amount of \$29,75 was paid for a cargo of about 30 000 tons of heavy grain from the Plate to Japan for an end-March/early-April position, and \$27 was paid for a 20 000-ton cargo from up-River Plate completing Buenos Aires to West Coast Mexico.

There is a slight improvement for Cape-sized vessels in the east with inquiry mildly increasing.

There was little activity in maize importation last week. But there was apparently a cargo of about 10 000 tons of wheat quoting from the River Plate area into Durban, for March shipment, and probably destined for an inland country.

Some new enquiry was seen from coal charterers but the week was generally quiet.

With heavy delays continuing at the Bluff coaling appliance in Durban there will be shipping out of some of the private berths.

Fixtures during the week included a cargo of 120 000 tons from Richards Bay to two ports Denmark at \$8 for March loading, and 30 000 tons from Richards Bay to Japan for a mid-March position at \$11.

A cargo of 25 000 tons was also arranged from Richards Bay to Mauritius for a second-half March position.

New enquiry was seen from Richards Bay to Spain for 40 000 tons to be loaded in March, and another similar sized cargo was also to be moved in April to Algeceiras.

Danish charterers came open for a 65 000-ton cargo from Richards Bay to be loaded second-half of April.

Korean charterers are thought to have covered a 40 000-ton cargo out of Richards Bay at a rate thought to be around \$11.

The rate for panamax sized vessels from Richards Bay to Rotterdam are holding at about the \$8,50 level, and the larger cape sizes will probably get \$7,50.

At the other end of the scale a 5 000-ton parcel of anthracite was

to be moved from Durban on a prompt position.

Japanese charterers came in to the market to move about 25 000 tons of chrome ore from Richards Bay with shipment March 25/30.

Other charterers also had a smaller cargo of 10/14 000 tons on the same trade for which they indicated about \$15, presumably on the basis of being able to arrange as a part cargo.

A cargo of 24 000 tons of ferroalloys was quoted from Richards Bay to three ports Japan, and a 5 000-ton parcel was quoted to Italy, both for March positions.

There was the possibility of some steels being shipped into the Mediterranean.

A 6 000-ton cargo of steel plates was being quoted from Durban to Antwerp for April lifting.

A small cargo of about 4 000 tons of general cargo was quoting from two ports in South Africa to an Israeli Mediterranean port, plus a port in the Black Sea.

Timecharter rates have remained about steady with not that much activity seen.

A 24 000-ton vessel was taken for a trip from the Continent to South Africa at \$4 800 a day for a prompt position.

A small vessel was arranged for a trip to West Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA

PRODUCTION ROLE OF BIOTECHNOLOGY DISCUSSED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 28 Feb 85 p 16

[Text]

South African chemical engineering specialist Uhde believes the chemical industry worldwide will turn more and more to developing processes that are based on nature's example.

"Apart from optimisation of conventional technologies," says Uhde managing director Dr Harold Ramdohr, "there is a need for fundamentally new approaches. One of the routes that is being intensively pursued is research into biotechnology."

Biotechnology has already become a prime factor in the purification of effluents and Dr Ramdohr feels this science will play an important role in future production.

"Biotechnological processes will play a role in the production or substitution of highly refined products that were until now based on petrochemicals."

Much effort has already gone into ways of adapting

products and processes to environmental — especially ecological and toxicological — requirements.

"One of the most important tasks of the future is to channel all technological and economic resources to preserve the kind of environment that we all desire, even in highly industrialised societies," says Dr Ramdohr.

Other channels for research effort include production of steam from industrial waste, the conversion of waste into raw materials and, in the long term, production of energy through photochemical processes (use of hydrogen).

"Transition to a hydrogen-based energy economy during the next 1 000 years is by no means an unrealistic concept. As yet, however, there are no economic methods of storing hydrogen."

Uhde also believes extensive computerisation and low energy concepts

are becoming key criteria in the design of chemical process plants. Research and development efforts have recently concentrated in these areas.

"No large chemical complex can run efficiently these days without using computers in design, process control and process optimisation applications."

As a result, Uhde is finalising the planning for investment in high-level computer processing at its Parktown headquarters.

"Uhde's investment for the future in South Africa is the establishment of a wide range of computer services aligned to plant designs, processes and plant optimisation as well as progress and cost control for project management," says Dr Ramdohr.

He added that in a country like South Africa, R & D into low energy consumption processes is vital.

"Already we have made some significant advances in the design and construc-

tion of methanol and ammonia plants with very low energy consumption levels.

"These concepts have resulted in energy savings of up to 20% on every ton of end product. Processes are constantly reviewed and streamlined by the company with emphasis on technology aimed at energy economy."

Uhde in South Africa, while being 75% owned by Uhde GmbH of Dortmund, operates autonomously to a great degree and offers chemical engineering solutions for South African conditions.

"However, we have access to the latest technologies applied by Uhde Dortmund in process plants in many countries around the world. An example is a contract in Turkey where the use of a novel ammonia reactor developed jointly by Uhde and Chemie Linz will increase the capacity of an ammonia plant by 10% while reducing energy consumption by 12%," said Dr Ramdohr.

2 April 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

AHI BLACK VOTE STAND QUESTIONED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans, 16 Jan 85 pp 1, 16

[Text] Is the Afrikaans Institute for Commerce (AHI) in favor of giving blacks in South Africa the right to vote?

This is the question which is now being asked in political circles since the AHI associated itself last week with a memorandum in which "meaningful political participation for blacks" is asked for, among other things. The memorandum, which was drafted jointly by the AHI, Assocom, the Chamber of Mines, the South African Federated Chamber of Industries, the Federation of Steel and Engineering Professions of South Africa and Nafcoc, was handed over to visiting Senator Edward Kennedy.

The following "aspirations" were put in the memorandum:

- meaningful political participation by blacks;
- full participation by all South Africans, regardless of race or sex, in a free enterprise system;
- a common loyalty to the nation by all South Africans by way of general citizenship;
- the development of a free and independent labor union movement;
- the enforcement of law, such as guarantees by the courts; and
- the end of forced resettlement.

In political circles it is pointed out that "meaningful political participation by blacks" cannot mean anything other than that blacks must be given the right to vote. In its full consequences this point, to which the AHI has allied itself, can actually mean nothing other than a plea for one man, one vote.

This stand taken by the business organizations is linked to "general citizenship" for "all South Africans." It means that blacks may no longer be considered as citizens of the national and independent states, and in fact cancels out the homelands.

"Full participation in a free enterprise system for all South Africans, regardless of race or sex" means unquestionably that blacks must be allowed to do business in white areas and that the Group Areas Law of the Statute Book must be removed. The last remnants of work reservations is also not reconcilable with this ideal of the aforementioned bodies.

The organizations boast in the memorandum that they have stood in the forefront of those moving the government to make changes in policy. Areas mentioned are the legalization of black labor unions, the right of ownership by blacks in white cities, the relaxation of limitations on informal business dealings by blacks and the revamping of the black educational system.

12494

CSO: 3401/90

SOUTH AFRICA

PLIGHT OF COLORED SQUATTERS IN PORT ELIZABETH REVEALED

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 17 Feb 85 p 4

[Article by Mono Badela]

[Text]

ABOUT 26 500 coloured people in Port Elizabeth are homeless and some live as squatters in overcrowded conditions.

The figure represents one fifth of the city's coloured population of 130 000.

The housing crisis has forced these people to live in discarded wooden boxes — the size of a double toilet.

These makeshift "homes" are built in the backyards of the huge Gelvandale township — the stronghold of Allan Hendrickse's Labour Party.

Many of these people voted when members were elected to the House of Representatives.

But despite the new political dispensation granted to coloured

people, some housing experts in Port Elizabeth told City Press that some of the families will probably live under such conditions for the next three or four years.

The city's housing department and the Government is aware of these people's plight.

PE housing department acting director Eddie Samuels said official figures show that as many as 26 500 coloured people live a "squatter life" in PE.

The demand for housing in the northern areas is reaching a "critical stage"

"There are various housing schemes earmarked by my de-

partment, but all are subject to money being made available by the State," said Mr Samuels.

The last housing scheme — comprising 557 homes — was handed over in October last year.

About 5 000 families in the northern areas are on the "waiting list".

Mr Samuels' department estimates the average size of a family to be 5.3.

"My department is aware of people living in boxes," he said. The situation is worse in the African townships near Zwide and Kwazakhele where more than 100 000 people — a third of Port Elizabeth's total black population — live in shanty homes.

CSO: 3400/746

SOUTH AFRICA

EDITORIAL ON NEED FOR NEW POLICY FOR COLORED CIVIL SERVANTS

Johannesburg DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 5 Feb 85 p 12

[Text] It is good that after protests and a study by the Labor Party, the Commission for Administration is going to make a thorough investigation of the position of Coloreds in government service. The working conditions and opportunities for advancement in government service must offer Coloreds more motivation and satisfaction.

If there is still discrimination on the basis of color, this must be eliminated.

The Labor Party's Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Abe Williams, has found that Colored officials are dissatisfied because they feel that colleagues who should be promoted, are passed over. According to them, too many whites are appointed in their own Department of Colored Affairs, and Colored officials have no say in policy and promotions.

The State Service League, to which 25,000 Colored civil servants belong, informed the Committee that 8 percent of the Colored officials are only appointed on a temporary basis and therefore cannot participate in all the benefits of the civil service.

Since this is so, it is not satisfactory. It is important that better use be made of Coloreds in government service. South Africa's relatively small white population, which is becoming ever smaller percentage-wise, in any case cannot provide for all the needs of a growing government administration.

With the establishment of the new constitutional dispensation, Coloreds not only have political rights, but also have received important obligations and responsibilities. More Coloreds are needed to help, up to the highest level.

The fact that the study will be made, is evidence of how the Labor Party is using the new dispensation to improve the circumstances of its constituents.

12494
CSO: 3401/90

SOUTH AFRICA

BACKGROUND OF UDF EXPLORED

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 24 Feb 85 p 9

[Article by Graham Watts]

[Text]

A YOUNG black man prodded the newspaper he was reading at the spot where a report appeared about the United Democratic Front.

"The UDF," he said dismissively. "Mostly Indians."

It wasn't an informed remark, of course, but politics is as much to do with impression as information. And that's the one he had got.

But it is only one of many that range from allegations that it is a cover for the African National Congress to a baby dinosaur in the fast-changing world of 'resistance' politics.

The young black man's view, for one, is not as lightly regarded in UDF circles as one might imagine of an organisation that regards itself as fiercely non-racial. For it reflects the concern amongst many activists that the UDF is a middle-class outfit failing to capture the imagination of ordinary black people.

The two important Indian affiliates of the UDF -- the Transvaal Indian Congress and the Natal Indian Congress -- symbolise for them the apparent elite doctor/lawyer/businessman nature of the 18-month-old front's leadership and following.

Clearly the security police believed that leadership, whatever its failings, to be a threat to the security of the state as this week they swooped on just about every UDF office and official's home in the country and doubled to 16 the list of UDF leaders facing treason charges.

So what is this strange creature which on the one hand is accused of being behind outbreaks of violence and on the other is dismissed by an observer who said this week that "while the UDF is certainly not making the riots, the riots might well be making the UDF"?

The UDF was founded in a festival atmosphere by 15 000 people from all over the country at a rally in Mitchell's Plain, near Cape Town, in August, 1983. Announcing its patrons to be such noted -- and jailed -- men as Nelson Mandela and his fellow Rivonia trialist Denis Goldberg amongst others, the UDF certainly could not be accused of trying to conceal its leanings.

Symbols

It arranged around it many of the symbols of resistance from the Fifties, including individuals who were active at that time such as Mrs Albertina Sisulu, Mr Archie Gumede and Dr Essop Jassat, all of whom are amongst the treason trial 16. They and others are personifications of the old 'congress movement', led by the ANC, and their presence conferred upon the UDF the status of legitimate heir to that movement.

In the 18 months of its existence, the UDF has had a high profile, spearheading as it did the campaign against all facets of what the government liked to refer to as the new dispensation.

Mr Mark Swilling, a lecturer in politics at the University of the Witwatersrand, says the formation of the umbrella organisation -- which claims 600 affiliates -- arose out of a combination of several organisational and intellectual developments since the country-wide upheavals of 1976.

● In 1977 student activists began questioning the classic black consciousness belief in the vanguard role of students and intellectuals in 'the struggle'. The failure, or only partial success, of worker stayaways during 1976 and 1977 revealed a gulf between the youngsters and their parents, the workers.

● There was a growing theoretical debate amongst activists that favoured an analysis of South African society along class rather than racial lines, giving rise to the idea of a non-racial socialism and resulting in a split with black consciousness philosophy and organisations.

● The 1980 school boycotts which served as a sort of dress rehearsal for boycott action that involved working closely with community organisations and unions -- having learned, as they said, the lessons of 1976.

● The formation of worker-dominated community organisations, such as the Port Elizabeth Black Community Organisation (Pebco), led by Ford labourer Mr Thozamile Botha.

● The formation of other township organisations, such as the 'civics', women's groups, rent and transport committees and the important youth congresses made up mostly of unemployed youngsters with time and energy for political activism.

● The establishment of uncompromisingly non-racial, shop-floor controlled trade unions, particularly those affiliated to the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu).

● The re-emergence of the popularity of the ANC through its highly visible sabotage attacks that included explosions at three Sasol plants, the Koeberg nuclear power station and other actions with a primarily propaganda effect.

● The growth of organisations that openly and expressly promoted the Freedom Charter, a document outlining the principles of a non-racial future South Africa signed in 1955 by several organisations, including the ANC.

A "space" was thus opened for the formation of a united front organisation espousing the principles of non-racialism embodied in the Freedom Charter, says Mr Swilling, and the UDF filled it.

Mr Swilling argues that because of the severe recession that struck in the first quarter of 1983, there was a marked decline in worker and union militancy.

"As a result the initiative in the formation of the united front fell to what critics call the populists or petty-bourgeois elements," says Mr Swilling.

Lip service

It was primarily from those ranks that the UDF's leadership was drawn, though lip-service continued to be paid to the leadership role of the working class.

Critics inside and outside the UDF have accused it of being a multi-class alliance with organisational structures loaded against the working class. These critics, known to their detractors as 'workerists', call for a much greater role in decision-making by workers and worker organisations.

This is one of the central reasons for the refusal of Fosatu and other

independent trade unions to affiliate to the UDF. If Fosatu were affiliated, its over 100 000 members would be represented by two votes on the UDF's general council — the same number as, say, a Port Elizabeth rugby federation or a dozen-strong women's group from the Northern Cape.

Relations between the unions and UDF-affiliated organisations suffered a severe blow in November last year during the two-day Transvaal work stayaway.

From the organisers' point of view, it was a massive success, thanks mostly to the unions' organisational muscle, but the behaviour of members of the co-ordinating committee, such as Mr Thami Mali, was considered irresponsible and highlighted the unaccountability associated with non-union organisations.

Resistance

However, the long-term effect of the stayaway is considered to have marked a significant new phase in 'resistance', solidifying relations between activist political organisations and unions that have hitherto behaved apolitically.

Meanwhile, the security police's decision to swoop on the UDF this week and charge 16 of its leaders with treason is fuelling moves by the organisation to restructure itself as a protective measure.

The result is expected to be an extensive decentralisation that will lower the profile of the national leadership and shift the decision-making power away from it to the lower levels.

The police's action against the leadership has baffled UDF watchers who maintain that far from being responsible for the violence that has

surfaced in townships from Parys to Sebokeng and from Crossroads to Kimberley and Katlehong, the UDF leadership has been reduced to watching developments way out of its control.

"No reasonable scientific analysis can conclude that the UDF played a leading role in the multiplicity of conflicts across this country in the past several months," says Mr Swilling. "It was simply trying to cope and keep up with an unprecedented and unmanageable political crisis."

The detention of the leadership, say UDF-watchers, has helped to strengthen the arm of those in and outside the UDF who argue that a peaceful solution is not possible.

The clampdown on resistance campaigns at the beginning of the Sixties led directly to the formation of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the ANC's military wing, says Mr Swilling. The 1977 clampdown led to a massive exodus of youngsters who joined the ANC and returned as saboteurs. A similar clampdown on the UDF now could have the same effect, he said.

SOUTH AFRICA

BACKGROUND OF CROSSROADS ISSUE EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 24 Feb 85 pp 14, 15

[Article by John MacLennan]

[Text] For two days this week thousands of angry Crossroads residents flaunted their yellow and black flag of revolt as they fought armed police with stones and petrol bombs.

They'd taken the Dunlop promotional banner from a service station and for them it was the symbol of resistance in the running battles amidst the squalid shanties.

At issue was the question of resettlement. Officials want the 60,000 residents to move to a new township. They don't want to go.

Authorities took heed of Dunlop's SP-49 slogan ("for the safest ride go wide") and police were ordered out of the township after the toll reached 18 dead and more than 200 injured, figures which the nation would regard as telling of a major battle if they were related to the Namibia war. This report by John MacLennan.

DR IVAN TOMS doesn't want personal publicity. The SA Christian Leadership Assembly (Sacla) clinic, he was at pains to point out, was run as a multiracial team effort.

Asked pointedly about reasons for staying while the township was going up in flames, he would only say: "The community asked us to."

He and other white members of the team came to work via the bush route to avoid police blocks so they could attend to their patients and were able to stay overnight at the height of the violence without feeling endangered.

And he and other eye-witnesses were willing to tell of what some described as the two worst days of violence experienced in the Cape Town area.

It all started with a rumour on Monday. Residents, who have had their shacks bulldozed many

times over the last 10 years because they were regarded as illegal squatters by officialdom, stayed home because they'd heard they were to be removed forcibly to Khayelitsha, a new township 13 km further from Cape Town.

By mid-morning streets surrounding Crossroads were cut off by massive trees and concrete blocks, and burning vehicles and tyres signalled the start of the confrontation.

For the first time in the Cape police found they would have to deal with organised street fighters.

First, running about at random, were a few demonstrators willing to take the risk of a buckshot wound as they distracted the police marksmen. Behind them, sheltered by corrugated iron sheets, came others chanting war cries. They provided the cover for those carrying stones and petrol bombs.

Back at Sacla, which normally treats the very old and the very young for run-of-the-mill complaints, Dr Toms and the team of 22 were gearing for war.

At one stage, said an eyewitness, the floor was covered with wounded, bleeding and groaning people.

The clinic had no intravenous drips or pain killers for people suffering from buckshot wounds — which in one case achieved a 10 cm penetration.

The rubber bullets can fracture a skull or remove an eye, and an eyewitness said: "I saw a man who was hit in the groin with a rubber bullet. It was just blood and hanging skin."

A visit to Crossroads just after the event leaves one stunned that anyone could call this tense warren of corrugated iron shacks "home". Children play their street games in car wrecks and the very earth smells burnt.

Why are they being asked to move? Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, Chief Commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, becomes vehement on the subject: "You have been to Crossroads. You have seen the squalor, the degrading circumstances. People are living on top of one another. There are no school facilities, poor water facilities. Refuse cannot even be removed because there are no streets and there are no playing fields for the kids."

"Less than 18 months ago people still screamed because we did not make better housing available for sub-economic groups. And now that we have done it, all of a sudden they are against the move from Crossroads."

But people want to stay because they feel they have established certain rights there. The squatter camp arose in 1975 because of the acute housing shortage for blacks in the Peninsula. Amid fears of demolitions, Dr Piet Koornhof, who then handled the portfolio, in 1979 announced a new deal for the squatters. Those who had been living there in December of the previous year would be regarded as "legals" and would be housed in the so-called New Crossroads.

Then the wrangling started as more and more squatters arrived and officials found themselves dealing with the leaders of various factions who claimed to speak for their people. These spokesmen provided authorities with differing and magic lists of names of those to be "legalised". The squatter population, it was found, had just about doubled.

Nor could the Department of Co-operation and Development complete the projected New Crossroads because of a shortage of funds and the realisation then that it would not cope with the demand for housing from residents of Crossroads and other black townships.

Dr Piet's broken promise has led to distrust of the scheme to move them to Khayelitsha (which means "our new home") which has so far cost the Government R90 million.

Says Mrs Noel Robb of the Athlone Advice Office: "It is all mistrust ... they think all black people are going to be dumped in a place with one access road, surrounded by the military and the sea."

Dr Toms says of Khayelitsha: "The whole plan seems to have been decided from a helicopter. My

information is that they are being moved because of security. They (police) are scared things could be happening here that they just can't get to."

He notes the people of Crossroads have a strong community spirit and shrugs off criticism that it has nothing going for it. "You can live here without ever having to leave. In the township there are people who will fix your car, sell you fresh produce and meat, sell you furniture, build you a house, make you a tin trunk."

There are other reasons for not wanting to leave. Crossroads is closer to Cape Town and living there costs nothing — residents are refusing to pay their R7 a month service fee because of a dispute with the authorities.

At the new township houses will cost a minimum R20 a month and there will be extra transport costs for people who, on average, earn R150 a family.

Khayelitsha could, by the very regimentation of its endless rows of tiny houses, be compared with a concentration camp. But even this is a paradise next to Crossroads. It is planned to be a city housing a quarter of a million people. The first phase alone entails 5 000 houses which will have a minimum of two rooms and a bathroom which residents will be able to enlarge themselves. Every house has a tap, sink and toilet.

The township will have electricity, tarred roads, pavements. They are building schools, a community hall, recreation centre, sports stadiums, a hospital, clinic, supermarket, stores, police station, library, restaurant and creche.

The Government also moved dramatically this week to sweeten the incentive to relocate. Transport Minister Hendrik Schoeman said his department would build a railway link and that bus fares would also be subsidised. A one-way trip to Cape Town will cost 26c.

And the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has said the "legals" of Crossroads, 20 000 of the 60 000 population, are to get 99 year leasehold rights.

The illegals do not get legal status, nor do they get houses at Khayelitsha, but site and service facilities on the outskirts of the new township. This will include a tap and concrete slab on which to build a house, and assistance in doing so.

And this is the rub. Mr Bezuidenhout has been dealing with five factions who represent various sectors of Crossroads. And the are all adamant they want their basic "rights" — legal status and a house in New Crossroads as promised by Dr Koornhof.

The Government will not give a categorical assurance that there will not be removals. All officials talk of persuading the people of Crossroads to move.

When I visited the most visible in terms of public profile of these faction leaders — Mr Samuel Langa — in his large iron shack, he could not give assurances one way or the other on the acceptability of the new proposals.

But the faction leaders don't see eye to eye on other matters and there have been bloody clashes in the past as schisms developed.

There are also reports that various unnamed "leaders" extract protection money. Mr Bezuidenhoud says people regularly complain to him they have to pay R15 a week to remain one of the favoured and avoid beatings.

"They have come in here with bruises. They are afraid to complain because they have to go back. They plead with me to resettle them in Khayelitsha."

So far more than 700 families have done so voluntarily. One such breadwinner is Mr Dan Manel who has had his shelter broken down more times than he can remember at Crossroads. Yes, he says, he's happy in Khayelitsha. The houses are too small but it's much better than Crossroads.

Mr Bezuidenhoud is also quite positive that others are using the issue for purely political reasons and would prefer continuing unrest.

He earns his wages by putting in an 18-hour day when things are busy as he tries to sell his package of sweet reason and gain a unified and positive — in the Government's eyes — response from the people of the township.

In his extraordinary role of peacemaker he went in to talk to the youth of Crossroads this week and found himself the target of stones and petrol bombs.

"I was bloody scared when I went to speak to those youngsters all by myself. I just thought that if I could talk to them I could get some sense into them. My main worry is the innocents who could get hurt, the women and children."

In the end you are left with an array of depressingly incompatible perspectives and difficulties:

- Mr Langa in his shanty. He doesn't trust another new deal and is hard put to give you a straight answer to a straight question because he represents such a varied constituency.

- Mr Bezuidenhoud at his large and gleaming desk with his latest gleaming new deal and no more room to manoeuvre.

- And Dr Toms in his tatty prefab office in the bowels of darkness who will have to patch up the human debris if the two sides cannot shake hands on it

CSO: 3400/748

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC SEEN AS UNLIKELY TO OPT FOR PEACEFUL SOLUTIONS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 17 Feb 85 p 12

[Article by Stephen McQuillan]

[Text]

IT IS unlikely that the African National Congress (ANC) will readily opt for peaceful solutions, according to a report released by Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic Studies.

This is because:

- The Government will now be negotiating from a position of strength;
- The ANC bases a large part of its credibility on "armed struggle";
- The ANC foresees a "vanguard" role for the movement.

"The ANC has in recent years emphasised its aim of violently overthrowing the present South African Government and it has created doubts as to the movement's willingness to participate in any political negotiations," says the institute's report.

"The conditions laid down by Mandela in his reply to the State President's offer of release are partially representative of a situation where Mandela himself and the ANC as a movement would want to retain their credibility and negotiate from a position of strength, should such negotiations come about."

The Institute says the ANC, in its response to the Mandela offer, declared negotiations would not imply a cessation of the "armed struggle".

Apartheid would first have to be dismantled before the "armed struggle" would end — implying only a continuation of "armed struggle" could lead to negotiation on the ANC's terms or to a violent seizure of power by the outlawed organisation.

"Mandela himself declared he would accept the offer of freedom only when the Government renounces violence, dismantles apartheid, unbans organisations and frees all political prisoners.

"As far as issues to be discussed during any constitutional negotiations which would include the ANC are concerned, it seems the ANC concept of a national convention centres on a 'blueprint' for majority rule.

"It is obviously also envisaged that the Freedom Charter will serve as an important guideline in this regard."

The pre-condition that apartheid be 'dismantled' before ANC participation in any constitutional discussions implies the ANC is not willing to participate in any discussions relating to partial or gradual black political participation, says the institute.

It implies the ANC would only negotiate on the basis that talks lead to an immediate transfer of power.

"It is of course not inconceivable that the ANC may for tactical reasons, or under pressure, agree to early negotiations.

"But the implication is still that, as a possible alternative to an attempted seizure of power through armed struggle, the movement will only agree to formal negotiations with the South African Government if they take the form of a national convention — on terms laid down by the ANC and with the organisation having a special status.

"The latter would seem to follow from the ANC view that it is a 'vanguard' movement and from the status accorded to it by the United Nations General Assembly and the Organisation of African Unity."

The analysts say political solutions are obviously preferable to military solutions and that applies to South Africa.

"The problem, however, is that the South African Government and the ANC will probably only voluntarily negotiate with each other from a position of strength and only on certain issues and under certain conditions."

CSO: 3400/748

SOUTH AFRICA

PROFESSOR EXAMINES PRESENT DILEMMAS FACING ANC

Johannesburg FRONTLINE in English Mar 85 pp 6-7

[Article by Dr Andrew Prior, political scientist at the University of Cape Town]

[Text]

FIFTEEN years of war have left the ANC with a military and political bureaucracy, but very few military victories, and even these have been more symbolic than real. Reports from sources close to the ANC indicate that Nkomati, and the ANC's lack of military success, has caused lively debate within the organisation. The issues have revolved around the stark choice between military and political strategies.

Western diplomats have seen this as an opportunity to get the ANC to reformulate its strategy and objectives. In return for the promise of increased western support the ANC is being requested to cut its ties with the South African Communist Party and Moscow, and to eschew violence in favour of a civil rights campaign.

But militarists within the ANC have resisted these moves. The ANC's recent history and its enlarged military bureaucracy will give them the upper hand at least for the immediate future.

Ironically, the ANC's present problems lie in its success in building up a military and political apparatus. The roots of this lie in the Morogoro conference of 1969 in which the ANC undertook to wage revolutionary war. The aim of the political struggle was defined as the "conquest of political power" by full scale guerrilla warfare. This was to have three phases — the creation of a military apparatus, a shift from sabotage to armed confrontation, and a planned rather than sporadic programme of action.

From 1969 to 1984 the ANC went through a period of military and political consolidation. It built up its military

organisation, and created institutions to pursue its military objectives.

This process was accelerated with the large influx of young black refugees after 1976. About three-quarters of the 12,000 who left South Africa joined the ANC. One and a half thousand took up scholarships in schools and universities around the world. Inevitably many were granted refugee status and this, coupled with the education they received, made them employable in their host countries. Obviously many were attracted to their own career development and were lost to the ANC.

What of the rest? Some joined their colleagues in African countries and became involved either with the ANC's political or military wings. In Lusaka some became part of the military bureaucracy which has mushroomed over the past five years into eleven departments and a multitude of committees and which likes to see itself as a virtual government in exile. In Tanzania some were located in the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom School (whose motto is "Fight, Produce, Learn"), a community of about 1,600 members which plans to train the managers, artisans, administrators, and professionals of the future South African state.

The rest joined the military camps in Angola where they received training in the techniques of sabotage and guerrilla warfare, and became skilled exponents of ANC propaganda techniques. Some returned or planned to return to South Africa to contact ANC cells, blast symbolic targets, and engage in a programme of "armed propaganda" aimed at giving the ANC a high political profile.

During the 1970s the fast growing exile group received ready financial and military assistance. Observers estimate that the 1983 budget was about \$100 million of which at least \$50 million went towards Umkhonto, the military wing. In addition, the Soviet Union and East Germany have supplied military equipment.

A battalion of bitter young South African exiles has been nurtured in the belief that the South African revolution is on the horizon, and that they will be the heirs to a liberated South Africa. Their resolve is strengthened by the realisation that they are in their host countries under sufferance and the fear that they may be manipulated by their patrons. But they will be sobered by their lack of military success, and the comparison of their bleak lifestyles with that of many of their compatriots in the world's cities, some of whom would probably not return "home" even should "liberation" come.

In 1984, however, following South Africa's military incursions into neighbouring states, which ended with the Nkomati accord, the ANC's military option began to fray around the edges. Mozambique, Swaziland, and Lesotho expelled ANC military cadres and the rest of South Africa's neighbours announced that they also had given the cold shoulder to the ANC military. Even the ANC's Durban bombings of civilians in 1984 were so inept that Oliver Tambo apologised for them on Bop TV.

Faced with their own severe economic and social problems, South Africa's neighbours were probably relieved to have an excuse to rid themselves of the ANC military presence. South Africa's neighbours simply could not withstand South Africa's assertion of military and economic might.

These countries are also aware that sheltered armies have the power to disrupt local politics, and invite retaliation from their enemies. Every country in Southern Africa must be aware of the problems many middle eastern countries face who either chose to give refuge to the PLO or had no option but to do so.

There is also little doubt that South Africa will put military and economic pressure upon any state south of the equator which it believes is giving military assistance to the ANC. Should this happen the fate of the ANC could become like that of the PLO — a largely unwelcome guest in its host countries, kicked around and harried by its allies.

The combined results of these pressures weaken the ANC's chances of waging a successful "armed propaganda" struggle. In addition the enlarged size of the ANC in exile is also likely to cause severe problems. Over the past twenty years the ANC has avoided the formation of serious factions. The only recent breakaways of some note took place in 1976 when Makiwane accused the ANC of being manipulated by white communists and lead away a small group, and in 1980 when a group of white neo-marxists broke with the ANC on the grounds that it was insufficiently marxist. Neither split succeeded in generating any significant momentum.

Today it is inevitable that the growing size of the military, political, and educational wings of the ANC will give rise to interest groups. Should the military option continue to fail, factions are likely to emerge; and should there be military support for one or more factions, then a haemorrhaging of the ANC, along the lines of the PLO, is quite likely.

The most influential faction is likely to be the old garde which has painstakingly set up the military and diplomatic wings over the past twenty years, and which maintains a vested interest in the guerrilla warfare option. Its most voluble opponents are likely to be the younger members in Tanzania and Angola who contrast their impoverished living conditions with those of their high-living comrades in Europe and North America. Inevitably those in Africa may begin to wonder if it is they the ANC leadership has in mind when it talks about sacrificing lives in the cause of South African "liberation".

Even should vested interests prevent the leadership from questioning the mythology of the South African revolution through "armed struggle" it seems certain that others in the ANC will do so. Militarists will continue to push the military option in the face of all odds, if only because war raises their stature; those who are disillusioned with the lack of military success, will look around for an alternative course of political action.

This latter group will be targeted by western, and possibly even South African diplomats, who are anxious that the ANC breaks with the communist eastern bloc and gives up the armed struggle. The reward for this could be the release of Nelson Mandela, and the offer of a negotiated return to function constitutionally within South Africa.

However, in the short term, the ANC militarists will continue to call the tune and try to prove their military effectiveness. But their time is running out.

SOUTH AFRICA

REASONS BEHIND CONTINUING VIOLENCE IN SPITE OF REFORMS EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 24 Feb 85 p 14

[Article by David Dalling, PFP MP for Sandton]

[Text]

'NOT a day passes without disturbances in the black townships of South Africa. The police are called upon daily to quell unrest, disperse rioters, and protect buildings and installations.

The Press and public are so inured to a state of township violence that much of it is not even reported. For most white South Africans, ignorance is less traumatic.

It is a dangerous ignorance. For the black townships are all slowly becoming virtually ungovernable.

Pleas for moderation issued by local community and council members are ignored.

If the current trend continues, more police and military reserves will have to be committed, on an ongoing basis, to a hundred or more fronts, merely to keep order and protect property.

Why is this happening? After all, we now have a new constitution which was mooted as an answer to the country's ills.

President Botha has seriously committed his Government to a new direction. He has made several speeches, rich in the rhetoric of reform.

He has spoken of urbanisation, rather than of removals. He has hinted at a form of citizenship for blacks. He has made announcements concerning home ownership.

He has offered to meet with invited black leaders to discuss future strategies — a far cry from the hard-line Strijdom, Verwoerd or even Vorster.

Yet therein lies the rub.

President Botha and all of us are going to be the losers, unless his perceptions and consequent initiatives are changed radically.

Among many other factors and misconceptions, three stand out.

The first is the predilection of the Government to decide for black South Africans who their leaders are.

When will we ever begin to comprehend that those who opt to accept the puny municipal structures allowed them as vehicles for constitutional advance, enjoy little or no acceptance within their own communities?

Some live in fear of their lives. And with justification. Even homeland leaders, operating within "the system" of structured apartheid, enjoy much less than total support from black South Africans.

And what support they have, rural and tribal, while still influential, is being eroded every day.

So, point one, until now ignored by President Botha and all his men, is an obvious truth: if he wishes to speak to

blacks — to consult or negotiate with them — it is useless, moreover counter-productive, to dictate with whom he wishes to deal.

Only leaders who command real support can hope to diffuse the unrest, the animosity, the polarisation which is engulfing our country. And the problem is that most of them are exiled, banned or in prison.

The second basic error committed by the Government, well-meaning though it is, is to try to prescribe the agenda for any talks.

Everything, we are told, is negotiable, except the foundation stones of apartheid. No mixed residential areas. No mixed schools. No fourth Chamber for blacks. No direct access to the central authority.

This is a stillborn negotiation. No black leader of any real standing will sit down to negotiate a more comfortable way of implementing separate development.

Under different circumstances, and in a different time, would a proud Paul Kruger or a tough Louis Botha have responded to these terms? I think not. If any negotiation involving true black leaders is even to begin to get off the ground, the agenda must be open-ended.

But there is a third and vital point which cannot be avoided: All this loose talk of reform, without real follow-up action, is inflammatory, to say the least.

A few examples are called for.

Last year the Government announced its intention to open up the central business districts in the cities to all races for trading purposes. What has happened since then? Largely nothing.

Some days ago a Minister spoke of Group Areas Board (white/Nat dominated) investigations still to be conducted. A delay of another year is envisaged. Boggled down in bureaucracy.

In 1984 a Parliamentary Select Committee heard evidence overwhelmingly in favour of the abolition of the Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act. And it reported thus. What is the result? Yet

another committee to go over the same ground again. Another time-wasting delay.

More than three years ago a committee was set up to investigate the Group Areas Act with a view to eliminating its discriminatory aspects. It has long since reported. today, a rehash of the same investigation is with the President's Council.

In the Department of Justice, for instance, little has changed.

In 1984 Parliament was told that 7 085 employees of the department did not enjoy parity of salaries. In other words, 7 085 non-white officials received less pay than whites holding similar jobs.

This year the number of people discriminated against salary-wise has risen to 7 160. So much for reform.

Despite the entreaties of all the major cinema companies, the cinemas remain segregated. Apartheid still rules.

Even the Parliamentary dining room, affecting so few, yet symbolic of so much, is still for whites only. Coloured and Indian MPs may not be served. So what's new?

The crux of all this is not hard to understand. Are agitators active? Yes they are. Fanning the flames of discontent. Causing more problems. Some with ulterior motives.

But will a crackdown on the UDF and the labour unions solve the problem? Not a chance.

Are the immediate reasons for each outbreak of violence the root causes of these events? No, they are not. They are merely catastrophic manifestations of pent-up frustration.

While the seedbeds of discontent are neglected, the saplings of reconciliation will wither and the weeds of subversion and violence will burgeon.

Has police action ended the possibility of revolution? No, it has not.

Will strong-arm tactics spell even the beginning of the end of a possible revolution? No, they will not.

Unless the situation is dealt with by President Botha, even-handedly, open-mindedly and decisively, he and the National Party will continue to lose ground to the right, while gaining nothing on the left.



"Stop! Forced removal is not the answer".

SOUTH AFRICA

TEAR SMOKE SCATTERS MOURNERS IN KROONSTAD

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Ali Mphaki]

[Text]

TEARSMOKE fired by police dispersed hundreds of mourners at the burial of an unrest victim in Seeisoville, Kroonstad, yesterday.

The funeral of 14-year-old Sub A pupil, Rent Wolf, who was killed in last week's unrest in the township, was attended by more than 4 000 people, mostly youths. Rent was the third unrest victim in the area since disturbances broke out three weeks ago.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said there was no police action in Seeisoville, but that about 200 black youths were dispersed by police after they barricaded a bus route and hurled stones.

The spokesman denied that tear-smoke was fired in the area.

The youths, who were chanting slogans and freedom songs and marching towards the wolfs' home, were dis-

persed by tearsmoke, in what became a heated stone-throwing and tear-smoke affair between them and the police.

Tearsmoke was also fired at Rent's home, forcing mourners to scatter in all directions with the bereaved choking from the effects of smoke in their shack.

At least two youths were seen being carried away with blood on their clothes.

The Wolf family was given magisterial permission to hold the funeral from 12 noon until 2 pm, but by 12h45, Rent had been buried and mourners were marching back home.

The more than 4 000 youths, carrying placards reading: "Please do not shoot. We are not fighting", broke out into groups of hundreds as they marched.

CSO: 3400/785

SOUTH AFRICA

EAST RAND MAYOR RESIGNS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Feb 85 p 28

[Article by Mzikayise Edom]

[Text]

THE terms of office in the Katlehong Town Council for opposition councillor, Mr Jacob Khoali, and mayor, Mr Albert Khumalo, came to an end this week.

This was disclosed at the council's monthly meeting on Tuesday. Mr Khoali is still in detention under the country's security laws.

Mr Khoali was detained by the Security Police three weeks ago. He is being held under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act. Both men had submitted their letters of resignation to the council last month stating they will officially resign from their seats on Tuesday, February 26.

While Mr Khoali resigned from the council, Mr Khumalo only resigned as mayor. He will continue serving in the council as an ordinary councillor.

Mr Khumalo, who refused to disclose reasons leading to his resignation, as mayor, told **The SOWETAN** yesterday that the council accepted their resignation at the meeting.

In his letter of resignation, Mr Khoali said he was leaving civic politics because he has realised that councillors were "very unpopular".

He also stated that he was resigning because of a call made by residents and the lack of protection from the Government.

Mr Khoali is the fourth councillor to resign on the East Rand in the past seven days. Last week Thursday three members of the Duduza community council, Mr Steven Namane, Mr Aggripa Mthethwa, and Mr Samuel Makopo resigned from their seats after claiming the council was a toothless organisation.

CSO: 3400/785

2 April 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

UDF, AZAPO BLAME GOVERNMENT FOR BOMB ATTACK

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Feb 85 p 19

[Article by Sello Rabothata]

[Text]

THE United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) have lashed out at the "South African masters, agents and beneficiaries of apartheid" as the ones responsible for the bomb attacks on the homes of several UDF members.

The reaction from the two organisations also follows the fire-bombing yesterday morning of the home of the vice-president of the Soweto Youth Congress, Mr Sydney Rapu Molekane (23), who was released from detention last week. Mr Molekane was being held in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. His home in Central Western Jabavu was bombed at about 3.45 am and outside pamphlets with Azapo letterheads, reading "we will not be intimidated any longer", were found.

The UDF's publicity secretary, Mr Terror Lekota, said it is noteworthy that the bomb attacks on the homes of several UDF members coincide so closely with

the arrest and charges of treason against their leaders. "The UDF has no enemies in the black townships. At no stage have our members and officials been targets of mass anger, but the UDF has been a source of grave discomfort, only to South Africa's masters of apartheid. Hence, only agents of apartheid and its beneficiaries can engage in acts of terrorism against the UDF. We are confident that the people of South Africa will identify the culprits in the deepening conflict in this country and vindicate the UDF," he said.

Azapo, in a statement, said: "We deplore acts of violence which are aimed at weakening the liberation movement and turning black people against themselves. We know that the system has mastered the art of divide and rule. Pamphlets which emanate from the system and its agents and which purport to be from various elements in the liberation movement, have been used to foment

conflict in the past (Aug 1983 — UDF launching, June 1984 in Regina Mundi) and it is up to all elements in the liberation movement to be vigilant at these attempts at sowing fratricide. Now more than ever, it is time for us to forget principled unity and mobilise all our forces against our common enemy, namely racism and capitalism."

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in Soweto, Brigadier Jan Coetzee, confirmed that his men were investigating the petrol bomb attack on the home of Mr Molekane. He said a pamphlet purporting to be from Azapo, was also in the possession of the police.

Five people have been injured in the bomb attacks on the UDF activists' homes which have taken place in Welkom, Kroonstad and Soweto. In Welkom, the homes of Mr Itumeleng Mokobo and Mr Freddy Vanga. In Kroonstad, Mr Dennis Bloem had his shop vandalised and his car stoned.

CSO: 3400/785

SOUTH AFRICA

126 DIED IN POLICE CUSTODY IN 1984

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Feb 85 p 17

[Text]

A TOTAL of 126 people died in police custody last year, while 20 policemen were killed in the course of their duties.

Answering questions asked by Mrs Helen Suzman, MP in Parliament, Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said of the 126 people who had died in police custody, 61 had died of natural cause, 38 committed suicide, 21 died of injuries sustained before arrest and six had been assaulted by fellow prisoners.

The Government has paid out R190 904,62 in claims brought against the Minister of Justice over the past five years. Of the 117 cases brought, 79 were for as-

sault, seven for the death of prisoners, 12 for unlawful arrest, eight for unlawful detention, five for damages, one for unlawful attach-

ment, two for insufficient medical treatment, two for injuries during detention and one for breach of contract.

A total of 78 claims were settled out of court, 17 were dropped by the complainant, 19 were pending and three had been dismissed.

Apart from the 20 policemen killed, another 100 had been seriously injured in the execution of their duties.

Last year, 115 people were executed for crimes ranging from murder and rape to robbery with aggravating circumstances.

Only one woman was executed while one Indian, two whites, 24 coloured people and 88 blacks were hanged.

Corporal punishment was meted out to 39 608 people between July 1983, to June last year. Of these, 1 538 were white, 632 Indian, 13 481 coloured and 23 857 black.

CSO: 3400/796

SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY POLICE DETAINS 7 DUDUZA RESIDENTS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Mar 85 p 12

[Article by Sello Rabothata]

[Text]

SEVEN members of various organisations in Duduza township, Nigel, were picked up by Security Police in a dawn swoop at their homes, following the unrest in the area in the past two weeks.

According to a member of the Duduza Civic Association (DCA), the seven are Mr Joseph Thobela, Mr John Radebe, Mrs Irene "Gilly" Maohlodi, Mr Alexander Montoedi, Mr John Mlangeni, Ms Patricia Sonto Thobela and Mr Johannes Mazibuko. They were all picked up at about 3.45 am on Sunday.

The public relations division of the South African Police in Pretoria yesterday confirmed the detention of the seven and said they were being held in terms of Section 50(1) of the Internal Security Act (Act 74 of 1982). They are members of the local Parents/Students Committee, Civic Association and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas).

A spokesman for the DCA said most of those detained, were supposed to address a residents meeting which was scheduled for the Sunday afternoon. The meeting was to discuss the unrest that took

place in the area the previous week during which two people were killed. The residents claimed that a group of Baca tribesmen from the local hostel had been talked into fighting locals by agents of the South African Government.

Residents in the township have been protesting against the East Rand Development Board's use of the bucket system and the area's infra-structure as a whole. They had agreed to march to the local administration offices, where they were to dump the buckets when fighting against the Bacas began and police intervened leading to rioting and the call for a stay-away. The residents have now called on the police to release those detained and to stop banning funerals.

CSO: 3400/796

SOUTH AFRICA

MOB REVENGE KILLING IN SOWETO CRITICIZED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Nkopane Makobane]

[Text]

THE prevalent mob revenge-killing in Soweto yesterday came under heavy attack from residents at an open-air makgotla meeting in Naledi.

Various speakers condemned such killings and said it was wrong for people to take the law into their own hands. Schoolchildren, in particular were slammed for deserting their classes and going out on such "barbaric missions".

Mr Siegfried Manthata, makgotla president, said what led to people adopting such action was the fact that they had lost confidence in the police.

He also said the courts of law had left little confidence in the people as a result of punishment being meted out. Many known killers, he said, were today roaming the streets of

the townships even though the people had reported them to the police.

Another speaker said the tendency to go out and burn the house of a suspected killer must come to a stop. He said in many instances, the parents of the suspect were being penalised for what they did not know. No parent, he said, would send out his child to go and commit murder.

Mr Manthata said that his organisation will appoint a committee of experts to look into the question of revenge killings. He also said the makgotla will appoint a delegation soon to request a meeting with the Minister of Law and Order to discuss why people prefer to mete out "jungle justice".

Mr Manthata also re-

ported to the meeting the progress he has made for pensioners to get their money through post offices, banks and building societies every month as opposed to the present system of once in two months.

"Our black senior citizens have to pay their house rent every month like all other race groups and it is only proper that they should be paid monthly so that they must not be in arrears.

"We hope that with the introduction of the new system, incidents like our elderly people dying while queuing, waking up at ungodly hours, being scorched by the sun and soaked by rains will be things of the past. The scheme we have requested is long overdue and we have even the support of the Black Sash in this matter," he said to a loud applause.

SOUTH AFRICA

BOPHUTHATSWANA POLICE ACCUSED OF BRUTALITY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Mar 85 p 2

[Text]

THE Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso) has issued a statement strongly condemning the alleged attack of the Setlogelo Technical College students in Ga-Rankuwa by the Bophuthatswana Police on Thursday last week.

More than 30 students were admitted to the Ga-Rankuwa hospital with body injuries after they were allegedly assaulted by police with sjamboks, batons, knobkerries and sticks for boycotting food and classes. However they have been discharged.

In a statement released at the University of the North yesterday, Azaso made an appeal to the parents and the public in general to

come to the assistance of students by devising ways and means of protecting them from what the organisation calls "police brutality which has almost assumed alarming proportions country-wide."

"We condemn in the strongest terms the barbaric and unwarranted brutal action of the Bophuthatswana police against innocent and defenceless students at the Setlogelo Technical College," Azaso said.

The organisation added that it had not come as a surprise to learn that "the police once more tried to silence the students who peacefully voiced their dissatisfaction."

Colonel J George, PRO of the Bophuthatswana police was reported at the weekend to have said that he was hearing the matter for the first time and that he would investigate.

In response to Col George's statement, Azaso said: "We don't have confidence in his empty promises that he will investigate the matter, if he has already denied knowledge of the attack. We therefore view his words as a mere propaganda exercise.

"We extend our support to all students who are victims of brutality and we call on all students country-wide to tighten their belts in their struggle against gutter education.

CSO: 3400/785

SOUTH AFRICA

HUNDREDS OF SQUATTERS ARRESTED IN WINTERVELDT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Monk Nkomo]

[Text]

HUNDREDS of squatters — mostly backyard traders — were arrested and some allegedly assaulted by the Bophuthatswana police during a massive raid in Winterveldt this week.

According to scores of residents interviewed yesterday more than 1 000 may have been arrested.

Most of those interviewed said the raid was intensified against illegal shop-owners and squatters who had no permits to be in the area. About 70 makeshift shops were closed down and those arrested paid admission of guilt fines of up to R100.

Others complained of police harassment during the raid. Mr Philemon Benga told **The SOWETAN** yesterday that he had laid a charge of assault against the police, who allegedly punched and kicked him during one of the raids.

Mr Jerry Chauke (42) claimed the police arrived at his shop on Sunday at about 8.30 am. "They broke into the shop and took about 10 cases of cool drink, cigarettes, tins of beef and toiletries", he said.

The police, he added "hit me on the head, hand and back. They also fired a number of shots on the ground near me before they took me to the police station

where I paid the R50 bail the following day."

Another businessman, who did not want his name published for fear of reprisals, claimed he had already lost about R2 000 bribing police. The police, he added, took away more than R10 000 in cash during the constant raids. On Sunday, the police allegedly broke into his clothes shop and took away the cash register containing an undisclosed amount of money.

Mr Abel Motshwane (75), a pensioner and representative of backyard traders, yesterday condemned the regular raids and accused the Bophuthatswana government of ruling "by the barrel of the gun". He added: "They committed one of the most bizarre scenes when they burnt alive a large number of fowls in 1982."

Meanwhile 12 people, including a 75-year-old ailing pensioner and an Anglican Church priest, were arrested by the Bophuthatswana police in Winterveldt yesterday.

Mr Abel Motshoane, Rev Hans Hlaletwa (60) chairman of the Winterveldt Committee, together with Ms Jo-Anne Ywitch and **Sowetan** reporter **Monk Nkomo**, were arrested at Mr Motshoane's home at about 11.50 am.

CS0: 3400/785

SOUTH AFRICA

ARCHBISHOP'S TRIAL SEEN AS HARMFUL TO CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 17 Feb 85 p 4

[Text]

RELATIONS between the Government and the Catholic Church are set to take a dive for the worse when Archbishop Denis Hurley takes the dock in the Pretoria Regional Court on Monday.

He is the highest-ranking church leader yet to be charged in a South African court.

Durban's Archbishop is being charged under the Police Act for comments he made at a Press conference on February 3, 1983.

He told reporters about "atrocities" which he claimed had been committed by Koevoet — the special police unit in Namibia.

The two incidents to which he referred allegedly took place in Kavango and near Oshikuku in Ovambo-land.

In terms of the Police Act, the Archbishop will have to prove that he had "good reason" to believe that what he said about Koevoet was true.

As his court case — set down for four weeks — gets closer, Archbishop Hurley says he has been "overwhelmed and deeply moved" by the support he has been shown.

His trial is seen by many, including the Archbishop himself, as a bid by the State to clamp down on the Catholic bishops. Under the leadership of Archbishop Hurley — president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference — the bishops have recently issued a number of hard-hitting statements and re-

ports on the Southern African situation, including major reports on Namibia and on police violence in the townships.

As a sign that Archbishop Hurley and his colleagues have strong backing for their stand, stickers reading "We support Hurley" have been distributed countrywide and a huge mass is planned for Sunday at the Bishop's cathedral in Durban.

Many bishops and high-ranking church leaders will pack the court gallery on Monday.

A number of Southern African bishops are expected but overseas delegates — Catholics and other denominations — will also come to indicate their support.

These include Bishop Donald Lamont, well-known in Zimbabwe's

pre-independence days for his controversial views.

He was eventually deported for not reporting visits of a group of guerrillas to church missions.

There will also be representatives of the bishops' conferences of Ireland and Australia as well as the personal representative of Cardinal Basil Hume, the head of the bishops in England.

One of the incidents to which the Archbishop referred came before the courts in Namibia recently.

In last January, the SA Government made a series of out-of-court settlements amounting to almost R89 000 after one death and several assaults committed by Koevoet.

The case of teacher Jona Hankwaya, who died

in November 1982 — only hours after being detained by Koevoet members — was one of the two incidents referred to by the Archbishop.

The inquest magistrate ruled that "death was caused by an act or omission on the part of members of the unit known as Koevoet". Mr Hanukwaya's relatives are to be paid R58 000 plus costs by the SA Government.

[Boxed item on p 4]

"Crossroads Won't Move"--by Moira Levy

LAST year's unrest in Sebokeng will look like a "Sunday school picnic" compared to what will happen in New Crossroads if the Government forces the people to move to Khayalitsha.

This was said by United Democratic Front Western Cape secretary Trevor Manuel at a protest meeting in Cape Town this week.

He challenged the Government to go ahead with its removals scheme. "We promise them resistance in New Crossroads," he said.

There were rumours that the Government planned to bring trucks and start moving out the people next week, Mr Manuel told the 250-strong crowd.

CSO: 3400/746

SOUTH AFRICA

TEMBISA STUDENTS PROTEST

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Nkopane Makobane]

[Text]

ABOUT 5 000 pupils from five Tembisa Secondary Schools yesterday marched to the local police station to protest against the detention of a school teacher and eight fellow colleagues.

As early as 8 am, pupils from Jiyane Junior Secondary, Thuto-ke-Matla Junior Secondary, Boitumelo Senior Secondary and Masisebenze Secondary converged at the Tembisa High School and 30 minutes later moved towards the police station.

Many of them carried placards demanding the release of the teacher reported to have been arrested last November and eight pupils said to have been detained about three weeks ago.

According to a student who asked not to be named, the pupils detained are two from Tembisa High, two from Jiyane, one from Thuto-ke-Matla and three from Boitumelong. He gave the teacher's name as Mr Gabriel Sihlangu of Tembisa High.

Some of the banners by the demonstrating pupils read: "Release our Students; We Cry for Our Teacher: "We demand the Withdrawal of the Charges Against Students" and "Stop Detentions."

Police in four Hippos kept a low profile while the pupils ran in circles on the adjacent lawn singing freedom-songs and clenching fists.

CSO: 3400/796

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW COLORED STUDENT ORGANIZATION FORMED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Mar 85 p 10

[Text]

A NEWLY formed coloured student organisation is leading the first confrontation with the coloured Department of Education and Culture by boycotting classes in Port Elizabeth.

The United Congress of South Africa (Unisco), formed at a meeting attended by more than 1 000 people here this week, has called the boycott in support of students at two Uitenhage high schools, closed by the Department last Friday.

The Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives, Mr Carter Ebrahim, closed Uitenhage Secondary High and

John Walton High, after what he termed "repeated violations of the disciplinary code" had made normal school activity impossible.

He said the closure meant that all students at the schools had been "de-registered".

On Wednesday the chief inspector of coloured education in the Eastern Cape, Mr H Jansen, said attendance at the nine Port Elizabeth high schools was between 20 and 30 percent, while all students at the Dower Teachers Training College were reported to be boycotting classes.

At the founding meeting, a member of Unisco's co-ordinating committee, Mr Eschel

Bedford, said coloured high school students would not attend classes until all students' demands were met.

He said the demands included the immediate re-opening of the two Uitenhage schools, reinstatement of deregistered pupils, resignations of the principals of the two schools and the institution of democratic student representative councils.

Other demands were for abolition of corporal punishment, abolition of racist content in textbooks, an end to Security Police harassment of students and the introduction of a free and compulsory education for all.

CSO: 3400/796

SOUTH AFRICA

ELECTRIFIED FENCE ALONG NORTHERN BORDER TO KEEP OUT ILLEGALS

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 24 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Wilmar Utting: "Wall of Death on the Border"]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa is building a deadly wall, topped with high-voltage electrified wire and rolls of razor-sharp 'blade wire', along a stretch of its northern border.

Its purpose is to stop the flood of hungry blacks coming from Zimbabwe in search of food and work.

In one place the wall gives way to an equally deadly barrier of three rolls of blade wire and 11 strands of wire which will soon carry 20 000 volts — enough to incinerate anybody who touches one.

Already the barrier stretches for 15km along the Limpopo River. If it succeeds in stopping illegal traffic, it may be extended west along the Limpopo towards Botswana and east to the Kruger Park.

The wall was started last November and is close to completion. It is planned to be electrified in the next two months to stop illegal immigrants who cut their way through the existing fence as fast as it can be repaired.

People on the South African side of the fence have been warned that the new barrier will be deadly, and have been asked to spread the word to friends and relatives across the Limpopo.

The barrier stretches eastwards from the Beit Bridge border post to the Sand River. It is designed to guard a large open area of uninhabited mining land on the South African side which is a popular point for illegal border crossings.

The fortified wall supplements a game-type fence erected more than two years ago to stop diseased animals — particularly carriers of foot and mouth disease — from straying into South African farming areas.

Most of the border crossers — known locally as 'illegals' — are people desperate for work.

More than 20 were found this month picking tomatoes on the Tshipise farm 'Hayoma' owned by the former Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha. All of them, including children who came with their mothers, were jailed.

Patrols

However, so many people cut the fence that permanent patrols are required to mend the breaches.

This week the Sunday Express was escorted to the project by a Department of Agricultural Services official, Mr Stan Butcher. The visit was arranged by Dr P Looock, state veterinary surgeon responsible for controlling the movements of livestock in the border area.

Dr Looock said at his Louis Trichardt office: "People in Zimbabwe have friends and families on this side and most of them have no travel documents. So they cut their way through our fences and leave gaps. Then livestock can stray through, carrying disease."

"We have tried everything to keep them out and nothing has worked. The electric wall is an experiment and if successful could be extended upstream towards Botswana and downstream towards the Kruger Park."

Dr Looock's department is

responsible for 500km of game fencing which stretches from the Magalakwena River 150km west of Beit Bridge, eastwards to the Kruger Park, 132km over the mountains in the south, to the Great Letaba River on the South Africa-Mozambique border.

During the Sunday Express's two-hour tour, Mr Butcher showed evidence of daily breaks through the game wire. Every few metres showed repaired gaps close to the ground. Most were 'manholes' big enough only for a man to crawl through.

But several were cut to the size of a doorway. Clothing is frequently hooked and left on the barbed wire.

A branch with fresh leaves tucked in the fence mesh and a pair of short trousers left on the barbed wire marked a manhole where someone had crossed only 24 hours before.

"The patrols are up and down all the time. When they find a gap they mark it with fresh grass or a branch. Then the fencing people come in and repair it. We find fresh holes every day," Mr Butcher said.

The new deadly barrier is built in two styles. The first, half-way along the stretch, consists of a metre-high concrete wall topped by coiled high-tensile 'blade wire' — named for its razor blade shaped barbs and sharpness. When severed, the blade wire whiplashes and slashes and

traps anybody close to it.

Mr Butcher said his information was that the wiring would carry electrical current of 20 000 volts.

The second type of construction consists of two coils of wire placed on the ground, a third placed on top of them, and five strands of wiring above. In addition two strands are threaded through each of the three coils of blade wire.

Pushed

Mr Butcher said the work was being pushed along and would be completed as speedily as possible. Private contractors from Johannesburg and Pretoria are erecting the blade wire and insulators. In some places the power wires are already in place.

He said the new installation would make it impossible for Zimbabweans to cross at that point.

"They cannot touch the wire strands or cut through the blade wire without being electrocuted," Mr Butcher said. "But what can we do? We have tried everything."

Asked how work seekers from Zimbabwe could be warned about the deadly wall, Mr Butcher said farmers and police constantly warned farmworkers on the South African side that it was dangerous for their friends and relatives in Zimbabwe to cross the border illegally.

CSO: 3400/748

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT'S NEXT URBAN PLAN TO BE SUBMITTED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Feb 85 p 2

[Text]

OPPOSITION parliamentarians yesterday welcomed Government plans to provide greater mobility for urban blacks but reiterated their calls for the complete abolition of influx control.

They were reacting to the statement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, that the Government intended to submit during the present session of Parliament an amendment to legislation to make provision that:

- Blacks in possession of the necessary qualifications as determined in Section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, will retain those qualifications when they reside or work in other prescribed areas than those in which they obtained the qualifications;

- Black people can make up the qualified period in different prescribed areas;

- People who settle in self-governing or independent national states, or on South African development trust land, and who already are in possession of the necessary qualifications, will retain their Section 10 rights.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, said in reaction yesterday that this announcement was certainly an improvement for blacks.

"It won't help people in poverty stricken homelands. This development again draws the sharp distinction between insiders and outsiders and therefore does not solve in any way the major problems which face the country — the accommodation

of blacks as a result of inevitable urbanisation," she said.

Mrs Suzman added that if the increased mobility was to depend upon the availability of jobs and accommodation in the area to which a worker wished to move, then he would be immediately confronted with a catch 22 situation.

"This is because we all know there is an acute shortage of accommodation in every single black urban township in the country," she said.

Mr Peter Saol, the PFP MP for Johannesburg North, said the announcement came not a moment too soon. It was nonsense to restrict the movement of people and it was to be hoped that the Government would now consider removing any further restrictions on the mobility of people, he said.

CSO: 3400/785

SOUTH AFRICA

26,000 HOMES SOLD UNDER 99-YEAR PLAN

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Mond Nkomo]

[Text]

A TOTAL of 26 000 houses in South Africa's urban township have already been sold under the 99-year-leasehold scheme, a Government official confirmed yesterday.

Mr Johan Oosthuizen, liaison officer for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria, yesterday also announced that 82 000 houses in the urban areas had been sold under the 30-year-old leasehold scheme.

Campaign

The 26 000 houses bought under the 99-year-leasehold scheme, he added, were sold in the past 18 months.

Mr Oosthuizen also said the Government had launched a massive publicity campaign encouraging black householders to buy their homes under the 99-year-leasehold scheme.

Information booklets and brochures from the National Housing Commission have been distributed in black townships country-

wide urging residents to buy their homes under the scheme. The booklets also inform prospective buyers about the advantages of the scheme which, among other things, enabled them to secure loans with the certificates being used as surety.

The buyers are also promised discounts of 40 percent per house. This discount was announced by the then Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof but is only applicable to those who take up the offers before the end of June.

And of the 25 000 registered householders in Atteridgeville and Mamelodi, only about 400 have registered under this scheme, officials in both townships confirmed yesterday.

Certificates

The SOWETAN established that 297 certificates were issued in Mamelodi and 1 992 were being processed. A total of 106 certificates has been issued in Atteridgeville while more than 1 000 had applied.

CSO: 3400/796

SOUTH AFRICA

AFROX MODIFIES SA MINT'S FURNACES

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 28 Feb 85 p 12

[Text] Afrox has successfully modified three furnaces at the SA Mint to further improve the production of Krugerrands and 1c and 2c coins.

The furnaces are used to anneal all coins prior to coining because of work hardening that occurs during the rolling and blanking operations.

"Our brief was to reduce overall production costs, including the cutting of gas flowrates and scrap," says Geoff Scrase, manager, heat treatment, at Afrox's market development department.

Two Barnes Birlec rotary scroll furnaces are used for 1c and 2c coins, and an Efco mesh belt continuous furnace is used for treating Krugerrands.

During annealing, the small amount of copper in the coins becomes susceptible to oxidation — leading to potentially expensive loss of material. The annealing process requires temperatures of 650°C for 1c and 2c pieces and from 750°C to 800°C for gold coins.

"Our work on the furnaces was aimed at developing a less expensive, more consistent and reliable atmospheric system to ensure the continuous production of coins with a bright finish. The Mint's strict quality controls require the scrapping of all coins which emerge from the furnaces with a dull hew caused by oxidation."

Extensive on-site experimentation by Afrox resulted in modifications which allowed the flowrate in the Efco furnace to be cut by 40% and the flowrates in the Barnes Birlec

furnaces to be reduced by 20%. Standardisation on a 2% hydrogen in nitrogen mixture in all furnaces allowed them to be controlled from one master panel.

"The result of the furnace modifications is a 15% to 20% financial saving over the old exo-gas system. In addition, the entire installation is now pneumatically controlled, thereby eliminating stoppages caused by power failures."

The availability of on-site nitrogen has allowed Afrox to implement further applications to improve the quality of coin production. These include the blanketing of dyes for continuous cast bronze to reduce oxidation, and the provision of an inert atmosphere in a vacuum furnace for the transfer of coining dyes to an oil quenching tank.

The tank is also blanketed with nitrogen. This ensures that no oxygen comes into contact with the coining dyes during heat treatment.

"Quality is of prime importance in coin production," says Neels Dannhauser, director of the SA Mint.

"We are a factory. The only difference between us and any other factory is that everybody uses our products. And that means we have to keep a very sharp eye on quality."

CSO: 3400/794

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION BILL--Cape Town--The Government is seeking an additional R1,44bn above the R21,51bn voted for in the 1984/85 budget, according to the Additional Appropriation Bill tabled in Parliament. The figures confirm recent statements by the Finance Minister, Mr Barend du Plessis, that the Government is on target with its total revised expenditure estimate of R27,2bn compared to the original estimate of R25bn. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Feb 85 p 4]

SATS PRODUCTION ROBOTS--SA Transport Services has taken delivery of a fully automatic flexible manufacturing system (FMS) at one of its mechanical workshops. The FMS, consisting of two Yaskawa Motoman L10W-RX robots fitted with electronic/pneumatic seam searching and joint following systems, was supplied by Arc Engineering-Robotics. Working simultaneously on one workpiece, the robots, mounted on 6 m long, servo-driven traversing tracks, will speed up production and facilitate sequence welding in order to overcome component distortion. Said Arc Engineering's Terry Rosenberg: "This system is by far the most sophisticated yet supplied to anybody in South Africa and makes the SATS a leader in the use of robot technology in South Africa." [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 28 Feb 85 p 5]

TRAIN SET ORDER--A contract worth R30-million for the export of train sets to Taiwan has been won by Union Carriage & Wagon Company. Under the terms of the contract, Union Carriage will supply 11 three-car electric multiple unit (EMU) train sets to the Taiwan Railway Administration. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 28 Feb 85 p 2]

ESCOM CONTROL SYSTEM--EMS Industrials has completed a R3-million contract for Escom which involved the design, fabrication, supply, installation and commissioning of the complete instrumentation and control system, covering coal stockyard storage and overland conveyors at Tutuka Power Station near Standerton. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 28 Feb 85 p 2]

SLAB CASTING PLANT--A turnkey contract for the supply, erection and commissioning of a two-strand continuous slab casting plant at Iscor Vanderbijlpark has been awarded to Voest-Alpine AG, the Austrian Steel and Engineering Corporation. The plant, to be erected within 30 months, will have an annual capacity of 1,7-million t of slabs, 600/2000 mm in width by 210/240 mm in thickness. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 28 Feb 85 p 2]

GRAIN ELEVATORS--Conaph Equipment Services, a member of the Steeleedale Group, has completed the erection of three grain elevators said to be the largest of their kind in South Africa. The elevators, which were constructed at Anglo American's New Vaal Colliery, were sub-contracted by the crushing and screening division of Bateman Equipment. The total order value of the contract is about R360 000. Of this, R80 000 worth of precision work was undertaken by Conaph's associate, Elray Engineering. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 28 Feb 85 p 2]

PROPOSED PLATINUM MINE--East Rand Consolidated has entered into detailed negotiations to secure the necessary funds required to bring a proposed platinum mine at Kennedy's Vale, near Lydenberg, into production. The site is one of four farms to which ER Cons holds mineral rights and where a successful drilling programme has been carried out over the past year. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 28 Feb 85 p 3]

LOCAL PUMP PRODUCTION--International engineering giant Ingersoll-Rand is researching the viability of extending the local manufacture of pumps at its Alrode, Alberton plant. The company has been primarily associated with the supply of mining equipment, rock drills, compression equipment, pneumatic tools and equipment for the construction industry. It now wishes to broaden its business base in South Africa by expanding its pump interest. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 28 Feb 85 p 3]

KOHLER PACKAGING--Kohler has entered the million-rand South African skin-packaging industry with Surlyn film, which accounts for more than 95 percent of this market in America. Kohler Flexible supplies the film while Kohler Carton and Print supplies the backing boards. It is estimated that the South African market uses in excess of 250 t of film annually and this figure is expected to increase. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 28 Feb 85 p 3]

GAS, PROCESS COMPRESSORS--Delfos & Atlas Copco has formed an Energas Department to market gas and process compressors in South Africa. This follows the acquisition by its parent company, Atlas Copco AB, of the gas and process compressor sector of Linde, West Germany. Atlas Copco will also take over, with immediate effect, the responsibility for parts and service of existing Linde units. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 28 Feb 85 p 3]

UDHE COMPUTER LINK-UP--In the field of computerisation, South African chemical engineering specialist Uhde has set its sights on a complete link-up from its Parktown head office to the equipment held at its Dortmund headquarters. Managing director Dr Harald Ramdohr points out that as Uhde has designed and built large and complex plants for a great variety of processes, the company's expertise is closely linked to software applications. Among the software packages offered by the company are a thermophysical properties program, computation of distillation parameters, the finite element method (FEM) for complex and even spatial calculations of stability, an isometrics program for the engineering of chemical plant, two-dimensional

computer-aided design (CAD) and electronic data processing services to other companies. There are also many process design programs to handle the calculations required for any complex gaseous-phase reaction, the simulation of kinetic effects of the components and their equilibria, a host of separation processes including distillation, stripping, absorption and scrubbing, and packages for condensation, evaporation and reaction. "We are confident that the investment in computerisation by Uhde will assist in the capital expenditure plans of the engineering and industrial sectors in South Africa. "The software programs will provide the latest in technology and design at the touch of a button," says Dr Ramdohr. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 28 Feb 85 p 16]

RICHARDS BAY BERTHS--SA Transport Services has awarded tenders worth R32-million for the construction of three new berths at Richard's Bay. The project, which is part of a R150-million harbour development scheme for cargo export handling, will be undertaken by LTA Construction and the Dutch company HAM Dredgers. Revenue for harbours for 1983/84 was R733-million, about 10,7% of SATS' total income. In 1984/85 this figure is expected to increase to 13% as a result of the upsurge in coal and other mineral exports. New storage bins with a capacity of 110 000 m³ for bulk cargo handling are going to be installed. A R4-million pneumatic discharger for handling imported alumina for Alusaf will be commissioned by May. The upgrading of the railway line to Richards Bay is expected to be completed by the end of 1987. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 23 Feb 85 p 1]

SUPER-TOUGH ALLOY--An extremely tough and versatile vinyl acrylate alloy, brand named Tuga, has been jointly researched and developed in South Africa by AECI and RW Tools. As an engineering alloy for the hand-tool industry, Tuga is said to compete favourably with polycarbonate, cellulose acetate and cellulose butyrate, the traditional polymeric materials for tool handles. The material can be injection moulded on conventional machines or extruded to rod and bar profiles for machining. Other applications foreseen for Tuga are kitchen utensil handles, levels and allied products, electrical and household components and possibly shoe heels and motor components. According to Roy Banks, technical manager of RW Tools, who played a major role in the new material's development, it is already used extensively in his company's hand-tool products. "Tuga is characterised by extreme toughness and scratch resistance, combined with good impact strength, low moisture absorption and ease of processing," he said. "Its hardness value is 100 Shore A. Process features are low shrinkage, no mould heating and fast cycle times." Tuga looks set to make important inroads into the world hand-tool market as it costs in the region of half the price of the normally used imported competitive materials. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 28 Feb 85 p 25]

MINING INDUSTRY RESEARCH--South Africa's mining industry should re-evaluate its commitment to research into new methods of mineral processing and extraction if it is to maintain its position as the backbone of the economy, according to a leading consultant. Donald MacIver, a mining engineer with 48 years' experience in South African industry and now a director of chemical engineering specialist Uhde SA, says: "Although there have been dramatic improvements over the past few years, the metallurgical side of the industry still has problems with chemical extraction processes. "The parameters for improvement of chemical extraction processes have narrowed, but the industry should not lose sight of the fact that it is still totally economic to invest capital to achieve even small improvements in mineral recovery." MacIver's philosophy is that capital should be ploughed into design because excellence in the design of a new plant will mean that down-the-line costs can be significantly reduced. "It is unwise to cut financial corners with new plant. Do it properly and the long-term rewards are much greater, bearing in mind the inflationary situation in which South Africa finds itself today. "It is the metallurgical side of the industry that offers the greatest rewards for the future and Uhde's research teams have the experience and knowledge to produce results which will benefit the mines in the mineral extraction area." [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 28 Feb 85 p 18]

GIANT WELDING PORTAL--Fedgas has been awarded a contract by L & C Steinmuller/Lavis to manufacture a welding portal which, Fedgas says, will be the largest unit of its kind in operation in South Africa. The portal, which is currently being build at Fedgas' Alrode factory, will be used to weld box girders and H-beams fully automatically. The welding gantry is capable of welding girders up to 3 000 mm wide and is equipped with two double-wire submerged arc welding machines for high-speed and high-quality welding. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 28 Feb 85 p 9]

NEW CAPITAL PROJECTS--Capital expenditure of more than R1 023-million is recorded in the latest issue of the SA Capital Projects Register (26 February). Further projects worth R55-million are reported for the national states (homelands) and neighbouring countries. A total of 114 publicly announced projects in the Republic--with a minimum estimated value of R250 000 each--are reported, with a further 20 in the national states and seven in the neighbouring countries. Among the projects listed are: The early warning of a possible gold mining project near Newcastle in Natal. Though Gencor is not saying anything, the company is reported to be vigorously prospecting for gold at a site a few kilometres from Newcastle. A drill rig has also been reportedly operating for some months; The updating of a capital equipment order worth R60-million which has been awarded to Barlows Railway and Engineering by SA Transport Services. The order is for the fabrication of 300 petrol tank wagons and 1 200 flat wagons for the transport of containers; The Department of Trade and Industry has awarded a R12,6-million contract to Concor Construction for the establishment of an industrial park at Rosslyn extension 2 in Bophuthatswana; The University of Durban-Westville is planning a number of extensions to the campus totaling R30-million. Plans include a new animal unit (R10-million), extensions to health sciences accommodation (R15-million) and a music department. The

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architects for the project are Ing, Jackson, De Ravel & Hartley of Durban. Note: The SA Capital Projects Register is published weekly by Systems Publishers. For a free sample copy contact Joan Hardwick at Systems Publishers on (011) 780-1808. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 28 Feb 85 p 9]

NORWEGIAN TRADE INCREASES--Olso--Norway's trade with South Africa increased by 37 percent in 1984 despite stringent attempts to strangle it. Figures released in Oslo show Norwegian exports to South Africa totalled R134,8 million. Imports from South Africa were worth R72,3 million. But Mr Oystein Gudim of the Norwegian Council for South Africa warned: "It is short-sighted and risky to base trading activity on permanent imports from South Africa. Firms which do not have alternative suppliers can find themselves in difficulties since an upheaval in South Africa can come faster than expected." Mr Hans Christian Andersen, a Norwegian businessman, opposed increased boycotts of South African goods. "Norwegian imports from South Africa are largely of manganese ore used in alloy manufacture. Bans would effectively mean unemployment in Norway since alternative supplies would cost an extra R40,2 million per year," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Feb 85 p 13]

MIXED MARRIAGE LAW DEBATED -- Anyone who was still unaware of the deeply rooted feelings of humiliation and rejection produced among the colored people by the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act and by Article 16 of the Immorality Act should have attended yesterday's debate on those two measures in the Council of Representatives. And anyone who still doubted the deep seriousness and responsibility with which the government is acting and the sincerity of its striving to involve the other population groups as well in making decisions about the future of those measures, should also have been there. Minister F.W. de Klerk's announcement that the government had decided to refer those two measures to a joint Select Committee of all three Chambers is an indication of the fact that the government is serious in its intention to firmly tackle racial discrimination in this country. As a matter of fact, its admission during the debate that those measures are indeed tantamount to racial discrimination is a sign that the government does not cling obstinately to obsolete measures. Minister De Klerk further referred to related legislation which would be affected by the elimination of those laws and indicated the government's willingness to pay thorough attention to that too. But, he said, no false expectations should be created about the possibility that the foundation on which the new constitutional distribution was built will change. Yesterday's debate gave the colored members of parliament the opportunity to give vent to their feelings about what they feel is an attack on their worthiness as human beings. In the process, people talked frankly but not irresponsibly. On the other hand, Minister De Klerk did not hide his convictions either, and he drew the attention of the Council to the fact that there is not enough recognition of the government's willingness to accomodate. Not everyone will be equally happy about what was said on both sides, but the deep emotions which surfaced during the debate are matters which must be kept in mind. Those two measures involved are at the heart of the South African situation and when they are removed from the law book -- hopefully yet this year -- an important building stone will have been laid for better group relationships in this country. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 7 Feb 85 p 14] 8463

RIOTS IN SOWETO, CAPE -- Pretoria -- A police spokesman announced that serious damage was caused to the home of a Soweto council member when a gasoline bomb exploded near his home. Reports of riots were also received from the Eastern Cape. In Ilingelihle, about 1,000 people who had pelted a truck with rocks were dispersed by the police. Four people were arrested after they threw rocks at the home of a teacher. A 16 year old was also arrested after he started throwing rocks at cars -- (SAPA [South African Press Association]). [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Feb 85 p 8] 8463

RAILWAY TUNNELS--Cementation Construction has been awarded a R7,3-million contract to complete two railway tunnels near De Doorns, in the Western Cape, on which work was suspended 36 years ago. The tunnels are now to be completed as part of a realignment of the main Cape Town-Johannesburg railway between De Doorns and Touwsrivier, to eliminate kilometres of winding track in the Matroosberg mountains and Hex River valley. Cementation has already begun the work, which is due to be completed in October. The first tunnel of nearly 1,1 km was excavated a distance of 583 m when work was suspended in 1949, and the second tunnel of 1,2 km was excavated 467 m. Cementation will complete and widen the tunnels to new design standards. In the process it will pour nearly 2 km of concrete lining and lay the tracks in both tunnels. The half-excavated tunnels were left open during the years. One tunnel attracted huge colonies of bats, which are being cleared as work progresses. [Text] [Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 13 Feb 85 p 7]

DORBYL LANDS CONTRACT--Dorbyl Structural Engineering has been awarded a R4-million contract by Iscor for the design, fabrication, erection and corrosion protection of steelwork for an extension to the continuous casting building at the Vaderbijlpark works. More than 2,000 t of fabricated steel, sheeting, rainwater goods and miscellaneous ancillary items will be supplied and erected over a period of 13 months. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 14 Feb 85 p 3]

FRENCH KOEBERG FIRM--A French company which formed part of the Koeberg nuclear power station's commissioning team has set up a local branch and is now marketing plant-commissioning expertise in industrial fields as diverse as steel, oil refining, chemicals and computerised process. Application aux Techniques d'Essais et de Mise en Service (ATEM) is one of a handful of European companies specialising in plant commissioning. Formed in 1966, it has been involved in the start-up of nuclear installations, steel manufacturing facilities, power stations and, latterly, the two Koeberg generating units. Atem employs some 160 engineers, who are seconded to main contractors' management teams. In practice, Atem acts as the interface between the construction and the operation of a given installation, by: Preparing the commissioning files, a procedure which involves producing a breakdown of the installation, identifying the sequence of the main commissioning steps, drawing up a list of test procedures and a commissioning programme; carrying out

tests; studying necessary modifications; preparing test reports; starting up the plant and training operating personnel; analysing incidents, and handing over the installation. Through the South African branch--Intens--this specialised expertise has become available locally. The organisation will for the time being be based in Cape Town. Though it will recruit some specialists locally, Intens will mostly field engineers from its principal's headquarters in France. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 14 Feb 85 p 3]

TANK WAGON CONTRACT--SA Transport Services has placed an order with Consani for the construction of 40 tank wagons. Scheduled for completion in March 1986, the wagons will be used for the transportation of liquid petroleum and butadiene. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 14 Feb 85 p 2]

SYSTEM FOR MINES--As South African gold-mining reaches deeper levels, the need for the efficient long distance transportation of raw material has become vital. The development of a long-distance pneumatic conveying system to this end is underway at the University of the Witwatersrand's Materials Handling Research Unit and the first model of the system was recently put into commission at the university. The new conveyor is controlled by a micro-processor specifically designed for reliable operation under rugged underground conditions. West German companies Karl Brieden (which presented the conveyor unit to Wits) and H. Becker & Co and the latter's local representative, Electronic Mining Equipment (designers of the computer), are working with the university towards the perfection of the system. An important member of the research team is Dr F. Rizk, a world authority on pneumatic conveying, who has been seconded by BASF in Germany. The Brieden system uses tandem blow vessels to achieve continuous discharge for the long distance transportation. Each vessel is fitted with rotary feeders to ensure accurate dosing of materials into the conveying line. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 14 Feb 85 p 14]

SUGAR HANDLING PLANTS--Two major plants for the handling and conditioning of sugar are to be built next year by Simon-Macforman, at a total cost of R1,2-million. A bulk sugar conditioning plant to be erected for the Noordsberg Sugar company in Natal will represent a "first" for South Africa, where sugar has never been conditioned before. Hot air will be pumped through two silos, supplied by Bosch & Co, to dry the sugar and thus eliminate the problems involved in the handling and transport of sugar which becomes hard when damp. Simon-Macforman is to supply all mechanised handling plant, dust extraction and dust collection plant at a cost of R66,000. The design is mostly original and the machinery locally made, though backed by the company's UK principals. Installation will start early next year and the factory should be ready by Easter. The second contract is for a refined sugar bulk delivery system in Germiston for the SA Sugar Association. All mechanical handling plant, including belt conveyors and bucket elevators will be supplied by Simon-Macforman. The plant will be capable of handling up to 120 t/h. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 14 Feb 85 p 14]

TRADE BOOST--A R1,2 million industrial park is to be built in Katlehong near Germiston. The money for this park is from a new trust created by Anglovaal in one of the activities the company has engaged in to mark its 50th anniversary. The park will consist of 81 sites in a 1,7 hectare land where about 150 people will be employed. "We wanted to help create wealth for the small backyard businessman but, in turn, we also wanted him to create job opportunities, thereby improving the standard of living for others in the community," chairman Mr Basil Hersov said. The owners of the businesses that are to be established will be given the right to buy share blocks in the company over a period of time. This will enable the company to repay the trust which will then be able to fund further projects. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Mar 85 p 3]

MOURNERS INJURED AT DUDUZA--Scores of mourners were yesterday injured at Duduza township near Nigel during the funeral of an unrest victim. Police confirmed they used tear-smoke, rubber bullets and buckshot to disperse hundreds of mourners returning from the burial of 13-year-old Collen Lucky Mkhwanazi who was shot dead during disturbances in the township last Monday. He was buried at the Duduza Cemetery at 1 pm after a short funeral service at the Duduza New Hall. About 5 000 mourners attended. Trouble started when the mourners were returning from the graveyard. Major C.R. Liebenberg, the public relations officer for the East Rand police said police used tearsnake, rubber bullets and buckshot to disperse a rampaging mob which was stoning buses and passing vehicles. He said: "Three buses were stoned and several police cars were also stoned by the mob returning from the graveyard about 1 pm." During the commotion several people were injured. The township was still tense yesterday afternoon with police patrolling. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Feb 85 p 2]

MEETING TO DISCUSS RENT--About 300 residents marched through the streets of Katlehong yesterday chanting freedom songs and slogans after a tempestuous meeting to discuss the rent issue. Earlier the meeting had defied an order by the police for the meeting to come to an end. Permission for the meeting was until 4 pm, the police pointed out, but the meeting continued until 4.30 pm. About 1 000 people had resolved at the public meeting to stop paying their rent until all councillors had resigned. The meeting also resolved to boycott all businesses belonging to councillors. The meeting which was called by the Katlehong Action Committee (KAC) was held at the AME Church in the township's Shongweni Section. Meanwhile in Tsakane, Brakpan, a meeting to discuss the fate of the 300 shack dwellers failed to take place. The meeting was to be addressed by Mr F.E. Marx, chief director of the East Rand Development Board (Eradebo) and members of the Tsakane Community Council. None of them attended the meeting. The shack dwellers were to have been moved to a new section in the area by last Thursday. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Mar 85 p 1]

ANGRY MOB STONES TRAINS--Angry commuters stoned and damaged trains operating between Pretoria and Mabopane/Soshanguve stations, because the 40-minute journey took more than four hours on Tuesday. The trouble started at about 4.25 pm when trains between the two stations were stopped due to a derailment. After a long wait, angry commuters alighted from the trains and

approached officials whom they claim failed to give them a satisfactory explanation for delays. Some of the commuters decided to walk the remaining five kilometres to their homes, while others remained on the train. Those who remained said they reached their homes about four hours late. Mr Arnold Maluleke of Soshanguve said he boarded a train at 5 pm, but reached his home about 9.15 pm. The acting regional manager for the South African Transport Services (SATS) in Pretoria, Dr T. Booysen, said there was a slight derailment at about 4.25 pm--but everything was back to normal at about 6.50 pm. He said about 120 window panes were smashed by the angry commuters. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Feb 85 p 6]

ANC THREAT DISCUSSED -- The unyielding position of ANC President Oliver Tambo, to the effect that his organization has no intention of giving up its armed struggle against the South African system, once again confirms that there are only two basic choices for the people of South Africa. The one choice is to follow the line of action of the ANC and pursue a "new order" through violence and terror. Any reasonable person can imagine what would happen if this were to succeed. It would be the beginning of a dark era of indescribable misery and destruction, with nobody really on the winning side except perhaps for those foreign powers which specifically want such a situation. The other choice is that of evolutionary reform with as final goal a just and orderly system for all the inhabitants of the country. This is a choice which the government has already made and which it has begun to implement with the help of colored people and Indians who realize full well what the alternative is. Meanwhile, a start has been made with initiatives to try also to defend the rightful aspirations of the country's black people. Just listen to what Tambo has to say about, among other things, the recent strikes, the opposition to constitutional changes and the opposition to the parliamentary elections of the coloreds and the Indians. According to him, this was an essential part of the armed struggle. There has never been any doubt that some of the participants in the above mentioned actions are ANC supporters. But it is equally true that numerous others who were involved, reject the ANC and its methods. And yet, according to Tambo's own admission, their action suited the purpose of the ANC very well. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 7 Feb 85 p 14] 8463

DRAFT DODGER SENTENCED -- A conscientious objector from Cape Town who refused to perform community service was sentenced yesterday in the Cape Town magistrate's court to 2,175 days of detention -- nearly 6 years. Robert James Cleghorn (20 years old), of the Vredehof flats on Bo-Kloof Street, pleaded guilty to the charge that he failed to perform community service. He was classified by the Department of Human Resources as a conscientious objector to compulsory military service and had to perform community service in accordance with the Defense Act. Cleghorn admitted that he received a letter from the Department of Human Resources according to which he had to report to the Thomas Boydell building on 16 May of last year. He did show up there on that day, but refused to perform any service. The case was heard by Magistrate D. J. Oosthuysen. Mr S. Duffelt was the public prosecutor. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Feb 85 p 1] 8463

BLASTING CERTIFICATES FOR BLACKS--The mining industry has not yet been able to come to an agreement about allowing all blacks to qualify for blasting certificates, the House of Assembly heard this week. The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn said in response to a question by Mr David Dalling (PFP Sandton), that the Government had agreed after negotiations with employers and employees that the industry would on its own initiative come to an agreement within a reasonable period of time, before determining further action or considering any amendment of legislation. "Although efforts are still being made, no agreement could as yet be reached. The matter is constantly being monitored and the Government's standpoint will be made known in due course," said Mr Steyn. The Minister said that certain black people defined as "scheduled persons" in the Mines and Works Act of 1956 were in fact entitled to qualify for blasting certificates. These were "Cape coloureds, Cape Malays, Mauritius Creoles and St Helena Persons." "Other non-white persons" did not qualify for such certificates, Mr Steyn said. Mr Steyn said that the commission of inquiry into labour legislation had recommended that the definition of "scheduled person" in the legislation should be replaced by the non-discriminatory "competent person" on certain conditions. The Government had already indicated it was in favour of this principle. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Feb 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/796

SWAZILAND

OAU TOLD NOT TO INTERFERE IN TRADE LINKS WITH SA

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Jul 85 p 2

[Text]

MBABANE — The Organisation for African Unity will be told to go to blazes if it tries to interfere in the trade links established between his country and South Africa, Swaziland's Foreign Minister. Mr M Mnisi, said this week.

Interviewed after the formal opening of a South African trade mission in Swaziland, Mr Mnisi said the OAU was not supposed to poke its nose into business which did not concern it directly.

The OAU has banned member states from having diplomatic links with South Africa, but Mr Mnisi said this did not bother Swaziland.

To blazes

"We are paid up OAU members in good standing, and if they try to mix trade with politics then I will say to blazes with them.

"It is my duty to make sure Swazi tummies are filled with food, not with political talk.

"The OAU must not poke its nose into a place where it is not wanted" he added.

Mr Mnisi joined South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in welcoming the new mission.

The mission is a diplomatic breakthrough for South Africa. It is the first formal link with one of the three former protectorates, the other two being Lesotho and Botswana.

It is also an indication that African countries may be willing to defy the OAU ban in return for trade benefits, in much the same way as Mozambique was willing to sign the Nkomati Accord.

Ceremony

At a ceremony in Mbabane on Monday night attended by more than 200 guests including members of the Swazi Royal Family, members of the Supreme Council, the Likoqo, MPs, Senators and Cabinet Ministers, Mr Botha said the time for bluffing had passed: People now needed to understand one another.

He took a swipe at Senator Edward Kennedy and said there were more than 1.5 million foreign workers in South Africa who would be among the first to suffer from any disinvestment campaign.

"I trust the Kennedys and others will provide jobs for these people if the disinvestment campaign succeeds." Mr Botha said.

CSO: 3400/785

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

PIK BOTHA VISITS COUNTRY--Mbabane--The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, no longer needs a passport to enter Swaziland. Mr Botha disclosed this during a speech last night in Mbabane at a function marking the official opening of the South African Trade Mission in Swaziland. The mission was established last year following the summit talks between South Africa and Swaziland in Cape Town. Mr Botha said the mission was "an example of the true friendship and trust which had been built up between the two countries over the past years." He paid tribute to the late King Sobhuza II and said he had learned during his many talks with the Swazi monarch that the King had a vision that Africa's people "were of one family, all with one aim, and that was peace, stability and progress through cooperation and understanding." He said South Africa had spent decades building up trust among the nations of Southern Africa. Referring to Senator Edward Kennedy's campaign for disinvestment in Southern Africa, Mr Botha said: "We trust that Kennedy and his colleagues will provide jobs for all those Africans that will be affected." Mr Botha likened disinvestment to hunting a zebra. "If the bullet hits the zebra--whether on the black or white stripes--the whole animal dies." Swazi Foreign Minister, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, paid a warm tribute to Mr Botha and to the South African people. He said the opening of the mission "was a prelude of greater things to come."--Sapa [Text] [Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 26 Feb 85 p 2]

CSO: 3400/782

TANZANIA

TIES WITH CHINA HAILED ON OCCASION OF 20TH ANNIVERSARY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Feb 85 p 1

[Text]

TANZANIA has assured the People's Republic of China of continued co-operation and pledged to uphold the Treaty of Friendship for mutual development and world peace.

The assurance was given by the Prime Minister, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, at a ceremony held at the National Museum in Dar es Salaam yesterday to mark the 20th anniversary of the friendship between the two countries.

In a speech read on his behalf by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa, the Prime Minister said the signing of the Treaty in 1965 had contributed immensely to the foundation of excellent bilateral relations.

"In a world of conflicting interests and increasing suspicion among nations, such Treaty of Friendship reaffirms close relations and paves the way for a more harmonious relationship," he stated.

Ndugu Salim noted that sometimes treaties were unilaterally broken although this had been rare in the history of diplomacy. He commended the Treaty signed by President Nyerere and the former Chinese President, Ndugu Liu Shaogi, in Beijing on February 20, 1965.

He said although the Treaty had accelerated the growth in

the two countries bilateral relations, regular exchange of visits by the leaders and skilled personnel had also been important in laying bare the realities of the two countries' political, economic, social and cultural situation.

"By last year, China had sent thousands of its people as skilled personnel and advisors to assist Tanzania in almost every sector of our national economy. Tanzania very much appreciates this commitment," Ndugu Salim pointed out.

Ndugu Salim said one of the gigantic monument of Chinese technical ingenuity was the Tanzania-Zambia Railway (TAZARA) which the Chinese had helped to design, plan and construct.

"It should be stressed that because the railway line passes through some of the most difficult terrain in tropical Africa, its successful completion has confounded many pessimists who thought that because of its size and complexity, it would defeat the Chinese skills", he pointed out.

This railway, Ndugu Salim added, was part of the implementation process of the Treaty and in a real way embodied the most appropriate form of South-South co-operation.

Ndugu Salim spoke highly of how the Chinese and Tanzania citizens worked together side

by side in other various institutions and said this had significantly positive contribution to promoting bilateral relations.

He said it had been decided to award certificates of service to some selected institutions (both Tanzanian and Chinese) in every Chinese-aided project in the country since these institutions had kept alive the spirit of the Treaty.

Responding, the Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Ndugu He Gongkai, said the Treaty and the visit to China by President Nyerere in early 1965 and the visit to Tanzania later in the same year by the late Prime Minister Chou En Lai helped to cement the friendship and would always be remembered.

Ndugu Gonghai said the lofty principles of the Treaty which included non-interference in each other's sovereignty had been abided to.

He commended Tanzania for its efforts in restoring of Chinese rights in the United Nations Assembly and denouncing efforts to back up Taiwan in order to repatriate two Chinas.

Ndugu Gonghai said China would make greater efforts to increase co-operation, adding that, Tanzania, under the leadership of Mwalimu Nyerere, had been in the forefront in opposing colonialism and imperialism, thus making remarkable progress at home and abroad.

The occasion ended yesterday with Ndugu Mkapa opening a photography exhibition at the Museum, while films on Sino-Tanzania relationship were shown to the people in the three Dar es Salaam Region's districts — Ilala, Temeke and Kinondoni.

Today, the exhibition will continue.

Meanwhile, the People's Republic of China yesterday pledged to strengthen the Sino-Tanzania relations in a bid to develop the two countries.

Chinese President Li Xian-nian said in a message released by the Chinese Embassy in Dar es Salaam to President Nyerere to mark the 20th anniversary of the Sino-Tanzania friendship that the course of the 20 years had demonstrated that amicable relations were for the interests of the people of the two countries.

The Chinese President expressed hope that the existing friendship and co-operation would continue through joint efforts for exploring and opening new ways and areas of co-operation.

CSO: 3400/737

TANZANIA

PARLIAMENT DEBATES ELECTION LAW CHANGES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Charles Rajabu]

[Text]

MOST members of Parliament yesterday voiced concern over the present election symbols of a hoe and a house which they said were wrongly inferred by voters, especially peasants.

Debating the bill seeking to repeal and re-enact the 1970 Elections Act, Ndugu I. Kasyupa (Kyela) said he was of the opinion that to most peasants, any contestant bearing the symbol of a hoe was their favourite choice simply because the hoe to them was the most important tool.

He said it was in those days that these symbols were associated with the photograph of the candidates rather than the opinion among leaving them in a doubt whether to pick a hoe or a house.

Ndugu S. S. Ngalawa (Singida Rural) supporter Ndugu Kasyupa, saying that the hoe and house symbols were essentially meant to help illiterate voters during the early years of independence.

He said now that almost every Tanzanian knew how to read and write, there was no point in using these symbols any more.

Ndugu H. M. Samizi (Kigoma Urban) said the two symbols were definitely misinterpreted by the voting masses.

He backed up his argument

with a breakdown of figures which indicated that most candidates who used the hoe as their symbol were easily elected to the National Assembly than when they used the house symbol.

He said in the 1970 general election there were 73 "yes" in favour of the hoe and 43 "yes" for the house while in 1975 there were 68 "yes" for the hoe and 23 "yes" for the house. Sumitry Ndugu Samizi added, in the 1980 elections there were 73 "yes" in favour of the hoe and 43 "yes" in favour of the house.

He suggested that from now on a presidential candidate should be interviewed by a panel of people, including journalists, who would ask him on important issues. The interview should be televised or broadcast for the benefit of the voting masses.

Ndugu B. Nnunduma (Lindi Rural) suggested that names and personal details of all election candidates should be released much earlier before the polling day to enable the voters to study their would-be representatives.

He noted that in some cases, voters went to the polls without thorough knowledge of the people they should elect.

Earlier, presenting the bill to the House, the Minister for Justice, Ndugu Joseph Warioba, said the bill was intended to repeal and re-enact the Elections Act of 1970 so as to incorporate the provisions regulating the presidential and parliamentary

elections in accordance with the amendments to the 1977 Constitution.

The bill complies with Section Five of the Constitution, which empowers Parliament to enact a law regulating the procedure to be followed in the exercise of the people's right to vote.

It also takes into account provisions in the Constitution, which relate to the qualifications, disqualifications for presidential and parliamentary candidacy and voting procedures.

It further makes changes in the registration procedures to allow for a more flexible form of registration and maintenance of a register of voters.

Ndugu Warioba explained that where a presidential election was held on a dissolution of Parliament, the Party Electoral Conference meeting would be held immediately before or immediately after a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Party held for the final nomination of the candidates for parliamentary elections, to nominate a sole presidential candidate.

He said after receiving the name of the candidate, the Electoral Commission would set a date for holding of ballot not less than 40 days and not after 50 days after the nomination of the sole candidate.

This date may be the same for every constituent or otherwise. It may also revoke the appointment of a presidential election day and appoint another one instead.

● The House adjourned last night and the debate continues today.

Earlier, before the debate, the House had sat as a committee to interview three parliamentary aspirants for the National Seat (Kagera Region) left vacant by Ndugu Edward Barongo who was unseated by the Party National Executive Committee (NEC).

The Speaker of the National Assembly, Chief Adam Sapi, told the House later that the by-election would be held today.

The three aspirants are Ndugu Eliakim Kuhungwa Kabangwa Daudi, Ndugu Gwassa Peter Jedwin Chamashandi and Ndugu Novadi Simeon Rutageruka.

CSO: 3400/733

TANZANIA

PARTY MEMBERSHIP URGED TO HELP BUILD SOCIALISM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jan 85 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

PARTY Vice-Chairman Ali Hassan Mwinyi has called for a sustained campaign to mobilise the masses for membership into Chama Cha Mapinduzi so that they can fully participate in deciding their development.

The move, which comes as "Operation 1985", was launched on Monday in Zanzibar (Urban) West and the expectation is that it will catch on throughout the United Republic.

This is in no way to say that the Party craves for mere numbers, but rather wants to broaden political work among workers and peasants and raise their enthusiasm to build socialism in the country.

For the Party is the leading link between the masses and their Government and other public institutions that must at all times work in the interest of the people.

But success in this important task greatly depends on the Party leadership. A disciplined leadership with the highest level of political consciousness and level-headed organising capacity is certain to win mass support.

Already, the Party enjoys respect among the masses — members and non-members — because of its good programme based on the policy of Socialism and Self-Reliance.

Correct implementation of the goals set stands to benefit the masses. Hence the urge to mobilise workers and peasants, raising their political consciousness so that they can play their role in national development.

Progress in this direction demands correct leadership from grass-root to the highest levels possible and a recognition that this category of leadership is in the Party, the Government and among those

entrusted with the management of the national socio-economic sectors.

The criterion here ought to be one's capacity to correctly conceive the problems in a situation where he or she lives and works.

It implies that leaders must inspire the confidence and esteem of the people and be able to demonstrate political and moral influence among them through their conduct.

For opportunism and hypocritical commitment to the Party's socialist ideology on the part of the leadership can only help scare, frustrate, confuse and antagonise the Party against its members and other citizens.

Commitment to Socialism and Self-Reliance must go hand in hand with the ability to lead, and the Party Guidelines (Mwongozo) state that CCM leads by education, persuasion,

mobilisation, counselling, and never by coercion.

This is the way we can expect to swell the numbers of Party members and ascertain their quality through established orientation process under a proven leadership.

Socialist construction entails radical economic and social transformation which can come through the Party's leading role and presence in all the dynamic forces of our society.

CSO: 3400/733

TANZANIA

PARTY ENHANCES NATIONAL UNITY, DEMOCRACY

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NATION in English 10 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Habbi Gunze]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Nyerere has said that unity and democracy were the cornerstone of socialist development in Tanzania. Mwalimu said this when he was addressing a mammoth rally in Musoma at the climax of celebrations to mark the Eighth Anniversary of CCM held there at national level.

Mwalimu said without unity it would be impossible for Tanzania to solve all problems facing her. He stressed that the Party was the only unifying factor. "Our national unity depends on the unity of the Party," he emphasised.

He said that Tanzania was able to clear the polluted political atmosphere last year because of unity. Mwalimu said the Party was the only symbol and pillar of the country's unity.

The CCM chairman said that the Party was the guardian and the basis of democracy in the country. He said that some African countries have more than one political party, but

those parties were not necessarily democratic as most of them were based on tribalism, religious and group interests.

He said CCM was a Party for socialism without which unity and democracy could not exist. Without socialism there would be a Tanzania of exploiters and oppressors.

He said if we do not go for socialism we will neither have democracy nor socialism. CCM stands for equality and therefore unity and democracy, Mwalimu stressed.

Mwalimu Nyerere also told Tanzanians to increase agricultural production especially this year when the rains promise to be favourable.

He said: "We have to increase the production of both cash and food crops this year because rains promise to be good throughout the season."

He said the government would see to it that all the necessary agricultural inputs reached the peasants in good time.

CSO: 3400/734

TANZANIA

PARTY SECRETARY CALLS FOR POPULARIZATION OF PARTY IMAGE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Feb 85 p 1

[Text]

PARTY leaders have been urged to enhance communication with both CCM members and non-members to popularise and promote the concept of Party supremacy.

The CCM Secretary-General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, told a Party National Executive Committee (NEC) seminar in Dodoma yesterday that the present system under which leaders confined formal contacts with Party members; and the masses at public rallies weakened the Party.

Inviting the CCM Chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere, to chair the two-day seminar, Ndugu Kawawa said the present mode of operation militated against promotion of Party work and assertion of Party supremacy.

He called for a thorough discussion of the matter which, he said, was central to the consolidation of the party.

Ndugu Kawawa told the seminar that Party leaders had an obligation to impart the party ideology directly to members and mobilise non-members to join the Party. "This role is highlighted by the 1981 CCM guidelines", he stressed.

He said failure by the leaders

to fulfil the obligation accounted for the distinction between Party members and non-members.

The Party Secretary-General said leaders must mobilise Party members to champion implementation of Party policies by giving them specific and clear directions.

The leaders should be in the forefront in supervising the implementation process through practical guidance, he said.

Ndugu Kawawa said revitalisation of CCM activities in the country was essential for the smooth flow of revenue for the Party.

He stressed that the main portion of Party income should come from voluntary contributions by members and the public.

The Secretary-General said it was wrong for the Party to rely on taxes as a source of revenue as did the Government. "The party is a voluntary organisation whose strength is based on its acceptability to the masses," he pointed out.

Meanwhile, Ndugu Kawawa underlined the importance of co-operative production in villages as the basis for building Socialism in the country. He said promotion of co-operatives would be the major pre-occupation of the Party for many years to come.

The seminar, which is expected to end today, is discussing the role of the Party in national guidance, co-operatives and rural production and the propagation of the policy of Socialism and Self-Reliance.

2 April 1985

TANZANIA

GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC RETHINKING BRINGS HOPE FOR IMF ACCORD

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English No 171, 2 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

A measure of optimism prevailed in Dar es Salaam at the beginning of this week over the arrival in Tanzania of an important delegation from the International Monetary Fund, which it was hoped would finally reach an agreement with the government after several years of lively negotiations. The main question to be settled was the conditions for releasing a stand-by loan of 186 million Special Drawing Rights which had been frozen since 1980.

While repeating his habitual strong criticism of the economic policies which are imposed on developing countries by the IMF, Tanzanian president Julius NYERERE acknowledged on November 22 last year that the principal difference between Tanzania and the fund was not the validity of the IMF's conditions but the extent to which they would be implemented in the country. Rejecting "blind acceptance" of the complete package of demands made by the international financial institution, he said, "We don't say we don't change, but we do say how much we should change".

Indeed the Tanzanian government, under mounting pressure not only from the IMF but also other sources of international aid, has over the last few months implemented a number of measures for the recovery of the economy. The general tendency of these moves is judged to be positive by other countries. Whereas in April 1983 the IMF was demanding a devaluation of the shilling from 10 to the dollar to between 25 and 35, four successive devaluations over the past three years have brought the shilling down to 18 to the dollar. One more "reasonable" devaluation would bring it virtually down to the IMF's target rate.

The 1984-85 budget submitted last June featured a rise of between 46 and 55 per cent in the prices paid to producers of cash crops, and provided for a similar increase of between 33 and 50 per cent for food crops this June, exactly in line with the demands of the IMF. Since the end of last year there have been massive redundancies in the parastatal organisations to enable them to balance their budgets. In a recent editorial the Daily News commented: "We can hardly afford a situation where our public institutions continue to be inefficient while costs by far outstrip earnings".

As regards the liberalisation of imports, another IMF hobby-horse, the Tanzanian government announced in January the establishment of a special fund which will enable exporting companies to benefit from regular allocations of hard currency to purchase raw materials from abroad. The Bank of Zanzibar, followed by the Tanzanian central bank, announced that non-residents could open special accounts.

Finally, on the initiative of prime minister Salim Ahmed SALIM, the government seems to want to introduce a system of individual responsibility for officials in the economic sector. Two weeks ago the ministry of agriculture announced that the jobs and salary increases of its local employees would depend on the results they obtained on the ground.

The first results of this change of economic course have already appeared, with the announcement of signs of the beginning of a recovery (see I.O.N. N°157). What remains now is to secure the release of international investments.

CSO: 3400/778

TANZANIA

DETENTION BILL TO APPLY TO ZANZIBAR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Tiruhungwa Michael]

[Text]

THE Preventive Detention Bill (1985) presented in Parliament yesterday, is aimed at enhancing the safeguards of fundamental human rights and the general practice of law in the country.

The Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, Ndugu Hamad Rashid Mohamed conceded when presenting the amendment bill that the present Act had often been abused by individuals.

There had been instances, he pointed out, where people were detained merely "to enable police look for evidence to prosecute them (detainees)".

He cited other cases where detainees had remained in custody for a long time without trial or being told of their offences.

The bill, which seeks to amend the Preventive Detention Act (1962), was tabled in the National Assembly yesterday evening. It is the second in a package of four bills scheduled to be presented during the current National Assembly session.

The salient changes in the Bill include the application of the Act in Zanzibar. The 1962 Act was only applicable to Tanzania Mainland.

The Bill also grants detainees the right to challenge the legality of the detention order in the High Court and provides that, if within 15 days a detainee is not informed in writing of the grounds of his detention, he shall be released immediately.

The Bill further stipulates that the name of the detainee and the attendant detention order would be published in the *Government Gazette*.

The President is also required in the Bill to refer the detention order for review to an advisory committee within three months instead of one year, failure of which would prompt the release of the detainee.

During the ensuing debate, several MPs voiced concern over frequent abuses of the existing Act and warned against this tendency after enactment of the legislation.

Ndugu Edward Mweslumo (Kilombero) called for explicit provision in the Act or subsidiary legislation stipulating exactly who would initiate the release of a detainee after 15 days where the detainee had not been informed of his crime.

This view was carried forward by Ndugu Austin Shaba (Mt-wara Urban) who wanted to

know if the Bill upon passage would also apply to detainees already in custody now.

Ndugu Alfred Kalinjuna (Muleba) said the Act should be repealed altogether as the current political situation did not warrant its existence.

He cited the Economic and Organised Crime Act (1983) and the Union Constitution as some of the legislation which could cater for provisions incorporated in the Bill.

Ndugu Joseph Lemomo (Monduli) said ways should be found whereby information about the detainee and why he had been held would reach his relatives as soon as possible.

The House adjourned its session last night to this morning after Ndugu Leons Ngilai (Rombo) rose on point of order to raise a Private Motion proposing some amendments to the Bill.

Ndugu Ngilai wants that the 90 days in which the President is required to refer the detention order to an advisory committee should be reduced to 30 days.

TANZANIA

SQUATTER PROBLEM HIGHLIGHTS URBAN SHIFT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Feb 85 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE number of people living in squatters in Tanzania Mainland's 19 regional towns has increased from one million in 1978 to 1.5 million now. Dar es Salaam city is not included.

An official of the National Sites and Services and Squatter Upgrading Project yesterday told the six-day international conference on Management of Sites and Services and Squatter Upgrading at Arusha that unless urban migration was controlled, the squatter problem would continue *Shihata* reported.

He estimated that not less than 10,000 squatter dwellings were being built every year in the main regional towns where about 40 per cent of the population live in uncontrolled and inadequately serviced settlements.

Construction of dwelling houses undertaken by the National Housing Corporation (NHC) and other public institutions, he said, had fallen short of the requirements of urban residents.

The NHC built 13,366 units between 1980, while the Tanzania Housing Bank gave out loans for the construction of 22,532 units by 1979.

The official pointed out that examination of the factors contributing to migration from rural to urban centres indicated that rapid urbanisation would continue during the foreseeable future.

If the trend remained unchecked the urban population could reach as high as 45 per cent of the country's total population

by the year 2000.

The official also said that population projections for Mainland Tanzania based on the average growth rate of 3.3 per cent indicated that the population would be 34 million by the year 2000.

Other estimates indicated that 12 million people, or one third of the total population will be living in towns.

CSO: 3400/737

TANZANIA

PRIVATE IMPORTATION PRAISED, AGRICULTURAL INCENTIVES DISCUSSED

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 17 Feb 85 p 8

[Commentary by Riyaz Gulamani]

[Text] The recent relaxation of import procedures for bringing in essential consumer items is beginning to have a profound positive effect on the domestic economy and the general trade conditions in Tanzania. The massive response from individuals both in terms of their numbers and the quantities of various goods involved is most encouraging underlying the degree of confidence held in the economic potential and prospects of the country.

The principal stated objective of the new measure is, of course, to mitigate a situation of acute shortages of basic items arising out of a constrained balance-of-payments position and bottle-necks in domestic industry. Shortages can create embarrassing situations, cause hardships to consumers, can be demoralising and therefore have a negative effect on the motivation and incentive to work.

This in turn lowers production and productivity at places of work, and in the farms, to the detriment of overall economic performance. This vicious circle had to be broken somehow. Insofar as private importation is helping do this, it can be regarded as succeeding in one of its main aims.

The new trade policy also seems to have other beneficial spin-off effects on the economy, perhaps not wholly anticipated, but equally important. Competition from imports has compelled manufacturers to substantially lower their product prices and discernably improve on the quality of locally made goods. This breaks a stubborn long-term trend in the opposite direction and should be taken as quite a significant welcome happening by itself.

Behavioural characteristics of businessmen and managers are also in the process of being "reformed". Attitude of apathy, arrogance and impertinence shown by businessmen towards the customer is yielding to the pressures of the marketplace. The customer matters, and selling is, once again, considered an art than doing someone a favour.

The flow of goods and the downward pressure on prices has also had a favourable impact on the state of generalised expectations in the economy. It is

no longer fashionable to have a pessimistic view of the future. Expectations formation may not always be based on fully rational grounds. Still they are one of the most powerful determinants of the movement of actual economic variables in any economy with decentralised decision making. When expectations are buoyant, they act as a strong stimulus to the economic recovery effort thereby considerably improving its chances of success.

Several issues stemming out from the policy of private importation have to be candidly and honestly faced with in order to optimise its potential benefits to society. The price determination process has to be analytically approached and clearly understood, the effects on industry have to be accepted and linkages with the all-important agricultural sector must be developed. Some legal issues have to be addressed to in order to remove ambiguity and contradictions in the present framework to avoid any source of future confusion.

The overall aim has to be the development of an integrated economy which recognises the crucial role of agriculture and the peasantry in the achievement of the socio-economic objectives of the country. As a corollary, the trade policy like other sectoral policies should be rural-biased, responding to the real needs of the majority of the people of this country. Importation of these "incentive goods" for the rural areas must therefore be encouraged using lower tariffs.

We also have to remove price and bureaucratic impediments to the free flow of goods to the remotest points in the country. Instituting price control at regional and district level for nationally decontrolled items can only have the undesirable effect of diverting goods away from these areas. Frustrating delays in issuance of business licences have to be avoided and preference must be given in a given licensing jurisdiction to areas with weak infrastructure and poor accessibility in order to provide service points and to stimulate economic activity there.

Arbitrary constraints imposed by local authorities in the regions on implementation of nationally approved programmes does not only cause frustration to the people, but also increases the attraction of migrating to the centre. To give an example, retailers in some regions interested in selling imported items have been asked to have their business licences endorsed when it is a known fact that these items can now be legally imported and be sold like any other goods. The entity which should have the appropriate business licence as well as the specific imports licence is the importer not the retailer.

Facilitating trade is one thing, enticing profits or proceeds from it to be invested in the agricultural sector and the rural economy is quite another. Since importation is to involve a substantial inflow of resources, we have to ensure that profitable and socially productive opportunities exist at the same time which can "suck" these funds into productive ventures.

Otherwise resources move into low-priority sectors or back into nationally unproductive forms. We seriously have to look into causes as to why

agriculture still does not generate as much investor interest as it should. Investment in agriculture should be encouraged using special tax-breaks, price incentives and by giving marketing freedom.

Whilst agriculture and the country-side stand to benefit from the increased variety and quantity of incoming goods, the industrial sector has to go through a painful adjustment process due to the increased flow of competitive imports. This adjustment is both necessary and possible as recent experience has shown. Our industries have been operating inefficiently. And low capacity utilisation, lack of foreign exchange, power or water problems can not be convincingly argued to be sufficient cause.

This inefficiency has manifested itself and has taken its toll on the consumer in the form of inferior quality products, supplied intermittently at high and still-rising prices. True, inflation is a global phenomenon and, in a small open economy, it cannot be avoided altogether. However, the inflationary process was recently assuming more and more of a domestic cost-push nature than one attributed principally to international developments.

There was no incentive on the part of manufacturers to either control or minimise costs as long as they could be passed on to the consumer. This is a predictable response of business (private or public) when granted a captive market which guarantees profits irrespective of performance. Many of our industrial investments and expansion programmes have been undertaken with surplus generated from such a distorted market structure which takes the customer for granted.

If importation of competitive goods results in closing down of inefficiently run enterprises despite offering them preferential tariffs for raw materials importation, that is not necessarily a bad thing. Industrial survival should not be artificially dependent on a life-support system in the form of total protection from imports.

There can be no involuntary unemployment of people in a land-abundant agriculturally fertile country like ours. The argument that we should do all we can in order to keep inefficient industries in business just because it involves a lot of tied and invested national resources is bad economics. A poor country cannot afford to throw its good money after bad.

If competition compels industry to be more outward-looking and export-minded, the domestic market no longer being an easy go, this is good news for our balance of trade. How can we expect industry to succeed in tough competitive foreign markets if they do not have some taste of competition at home? If importation forces industry to be more price and quality conscious--this is what the consumer has been demanding all the time.

And if competition results in the future industrialisation process to be cautious and extra-selective as far as projects are concerned, this augurs well for the development of efficient, appropriate and soundly-based industries in Tanzania.

The price determination process is probably one of the least understood and most emotive issue of all as far as the general public is concerned. Understandably so because prices and income levels affect the every basic standard of living and way of life of a household. If prices of goods are so high as to turn potential consumers into mere spectators, the physical availability of goods does not only become meaningless but can also damage the cherished social fabric of the country.

The prices of goods in the economy including those of imported items are governed by a number of factors. These have to be taken into account in order to understand why prices are what they are, the reasons for their downward drift and the extent to which such a process can be expected to continue until a stable equilibrium is achieved. An insight into the workings of the market can assist us to devise means by which we can make the markets serve us instead of the reverse. Having given a limited role to markets in building a socialist economy it is most important to understand how they function and the psychology of its participants in order to actually harness its forces to our maximum benefit.

The selling price of an item at retail level consists of its CIF price, indirect taxes, transport and other incidental costs plus profit mark-ups at various levels of the distribution process. Profit margins depend on the domestic supply-demand situation and they get squeezed where supply is ample. This together with the increasing use of cheaper sea transport have been responsible for the large fall in prices of imported items during the last few months.

Competition has substantially narrowed importers and distributors profit margins and is still continuing to do so. Traders are indeed starting to look back with nostalgia at the imports-free era when profit margins were more or less guaranteed in a situation of relative scarcity. High profit margins can never be sustained in a situation where suppliers are many and quantities unrestricted.

The above observation may explain falling prices but it does not indicate why prices are still too high for a lot of people to be able to afford these items. There are two reasons. First, import duty and sales tax rates are high and can add up to 200 per cent on invoice value in the case of some items. Secondly, importers spending foreign currency to procure the goods have an implicit valuation of the said currency which is considerably higher than the rate prevailing officially. This translates into higher prices for goods in the costing process.

There are several ways in which the market can be affected in order to achieve even lower price levels. Indirect tax rates can be lowered which will affect the cost of these items. The importation policy has worked very well as far as its fiscal implications are concerned. Perhaps this can be considered by the Treasury in the next budget as an acknowledgement of the success of the new procedures.

Another way to ensure that prices fall still further is to continue not controlling them. Price control will be an inappropriate technique to achieve low price levels in the particular situation where suppliers are many and competition stiff. There is still scope for further reductions in profit margins and prices through more intensified competition resulting from increased supply. However, controls can have quite the opposite effect to that intended if it results in withdrawal of some importers from the business or reduction in quantities ordered.

Blackmarketeering can resurface resulting in higher back-door prices being charged than those that would have prevailed had they been left to find their own levels. The priority should be to maintain a conducive environment for increased inflow of goods rather than having a direct onslaught on prices. Increasing supply, though indirect, is a more effective and durable way of affecting prices.

This is not to deny the useful role which price controls can play in situations of, say, effective monopoly or that of oligopoly (few suppliers) where collusive price setting is possible. In situations where suppliers can deliberately restrict quantities to benefit from higher prices or inflate costs and get away with it by passing them on to the buyer, controlling prices does not only have an economic rationale but a strong morale justification as well.

In cases where suppliers are many and where competition can be relied on to do the job, price controls can be economically damaging and will put the Price Commission in an unfair position of being blamed for every announced price increase, whether justified or not, in a situation of diminished or non-existent supply.

Since all purchases of imports are made in foreign currency, an important determinant of the price of these goods will depend on the exchange value of Tanzania Shilling against various foreign convertible currencies. And because all private importation is done without the use of scarce national foreign exchange, importers tend to put a valuation on it which is much higher than the officially quoted rate and arguably even above its real worth.

Normally how individuals value foreign currency should not be a matter of much significance or interest to us. However, with imports flowing in at a high rate it becomes relevant because of its direct bearing on the prices of goods in the economy. It then becomes in our interest to ensure that this perceived value of foreign currency is as low as possible so that prices do not get inflated by those converting money into goods.

This question can partially be tackled within a proper imports framework which is free from legal contradictions. Possession of foreign currency by residents is illegal at present. Importation of goods by the same individuals (*prima facie* implying possession) is permitted, even encouraged. This gives a misleading impression that foreign exchange can be possessed outside the country but not within.

The removal of this restriction and contradiction will, apart from eliminating a source of potential confusion in the operation of the law, have a number of beneficial effects on trade, the banking sector, flow of resources and prices of goods in the economy. Provided, of course, that sufficient checks and balances are instituted and enforced which guard against any leakage of foreign exchange from the official mainstream, income sources, especially the tourist sector.

Legalising possession of foreign currency will have exactly the same effect for money what allowing importation had for goods. More of it will start flowing in the country. Returning residents, for instance, will no longer be in a position whereby they either have to reluctantly spend their foreign currency abroad or surrender it upon arrival back home.

One of the principal functions and advantages of money as a medium of holding purchasing power is that it gives the choice of postponing the decision to actually purchase the goods. By allowing possession, foreign currency will be allowed to fully give that choice (for foreign purchases) and this is bound to increase its inflow into the country.

An increased inflow together with the sheer psychological effect of legality will substantially reduce its present inflated perceived value in the eyes of those possessing it which in turn will reflect in lower prices for imported goods.

An added advantage can accrue to our national banks if they are allowed to take special foreign currency deposits. This will gradually involve them in financing and facilitating the import trade instead of being by-passed completely, as is the case at present.

Concluding our discussion on private importation, the new trade policy appears to be a resounding success judging from the short period during which it has operated. However, in the long run it will have to be evaluated by how it has affected the real productive sectors of the economy and the majority of the people of the country in the context of our overall socio-economic objectives.

Will it serve the real production and consumption needs of agriculture or are its benefits going to be confined to an urban few and those with eccentric foreign tastes? Will it result in the net flow of resources into the country? Is industry going to be more efficient and streamlined as a result? Are prices of items going to be affordable and reasonable and hence within the reach of most people?

If the encouraging trends of the past few months are anything to go by and given some time, it appears that private importation will play a truly beneficial and supplemental role in the development process during an economically critical and trying period for this country. Then and only then will we be able to say, with any reason, that the end justified the means.

CSO: 3400/735

TANZANIA

NEW AGRICULTURAL POLICY TO BE IMPLEMENTED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Feb 85 p 1

[Text]

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development will soon issue an implementation programme for the National Agricultural policy which will give minute details on the duties of each person involved in its implementation.

Addressing a press at his office on Saturday, the Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, Professor John Machunda, said the implementation programme would help in accountability for implementation of the policy.

The Minister said the programme was discussed at a meeting of all regional commissioners in Dodoma about three weeks ago. It was agreed that it should be publicised.

Implementation of the agricultural policy has however started being implemented, Prof. Machunda said, adding that increase of producer prices, re-organisation of crop authorities and co-ordination of farm inputs to peasants was part of the implementation of the policy.

Prof. Machunda explained that beginning July,

this year confirmation, salary increase and promotion of the agricultural and livestock officers would depend on their performance in the field.

He said agricultural officers in villages will have to show that they have successful demonstration farms or that agricultural projects undertaken by villages were successful for the officers to be confirmed or get salary increase and promotions.

The village governments will have to provide reports on performance of the agricultural officers in the villages while those officers at district level, will have their reports submitted by committees of town or urban councils, the Minister said.

The move, Prof. Machunda explained, was a follow up to the implementation of a directive issued by the Ministry in 1982 that each agricultural officer should have a demonstration farm as a model to peasants.

The Minister cited an acre of cotton grown by one agricultural officer in Ukerewe District, Mwanza Region, which produced 970

kilogrammes of cotton as a good example to peasants.

Prof. Machunda said in order to strengthen the performance of agricultural and livestock officers, the ministry will, beginning this financial year, re-establish the one-year internship for the officers graduating from agricultural training institutions and the university.

He said during the internship period, the new agricultural officers will be attached to seed, dairy and commercial farms and ranches before being posted to villages or town and urban councils.

The officer in-charge of the farms and ranches will recommend on the officer's performance.

The Ministry, Prof. Machunda said, could confirm an officer after receiving a positive report from village government on his performance after two years.

The Minister also said that the ministry was undertaking an ambitious farmers training programme through adult education to improve crop production.

TANZANIA

TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT WITH BURUNDI WORKED OUT

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NATION in English 10 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The fifth Burundi-Tanzania Joint Technical Committee Meeting on communications and transport has resolved to clear a back log of about 13,969 tonnes of Burundi cargo which has been lying at the Dar es Salaam port for the past two months.

The Burundi cargo was stranded due to shortage of wagons, SHIHATA reported.

In the 1985/86 Action Programme which was concluded at the end of the three-day meeting on Friday night, it was agreed that Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) would supply ten or more covered wagons daily to transport the cargo.

Burundi is expected to provide advance information regarding the cargo it intends to route through Dar es Salaam port and give its list of priorities to be followed when ferrying its goods.

It was agreed that Burundi would co-ordinate importation of its petroleum products via Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) and TRC.

The need to utilise fully the shipping capacity for carrying fuel of Lake Tanganyika was also underscored. It was agreed that this could be achieved if Burundi routes most of its imported petroleum products through Dar es Salaam port.

On poor communications between Bujumbura and Dar es Salaam, it was agreed that civil aviation experts from the two countries should meet to study the problems.

CSO: 3400/734

TANZANIA

DESPITE LOW MEMBERSHIP UNION TO ENSURE ZANZIBAR WORKER RIGHTS

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 17 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The Union of Tanzania Workers (JUWATA) has been challenged to look into the conditions of workers employed by individuals or private institutions in the Isles to ensure that the established labour regulations are strictly observed.

The Minister of State in the Isles Chief Minister's Office, Ndugu Mohamed Faki Mohamed, expressed doubts yesterday in Dar es Salaam on whether such workers were employed under accepted labour terms, and knew what their rights were during and upon termination of employment.

In a speech read on his behalf by his counterpart in the Vice-President's Office, Ndugu Ramadhan Shaaban, the minister cited cases where cafeteria workers were not paid their salaries during the Holy month of Ramadhani because hotels were closed.

Closing a two-day meeting of the JUWATA General Council Ndugu Faki noted that JUWATA had not adequately embarked upon training its own personnel, especially in the Isles, as there were several leaders who had had no training relevant to their jobs.

"I don't think even 25 per cent of workers in the Isles are JUWATA members--all this indicates that they haven't yet known JUWATA very well," he remarked.

He also said he did not know why many workers tended to lodge their grievances with the Chief Minister's Office, the Labour Department, Manpower Department and even Regional offices, instead of JUWATA offices.

There was need, Ndugu Faki advised, to look for ways of averting this trend, adding that "perhaps, both sides (JUWATA and government authorities) are to blame".

The meeting was further reminded of the obligation to live to the expectations of the Party by ensuring that JUWATA remained an impartial liaising organ between workers and employers.

CSO: 3400/734

TANZANIA

RAILWAY SERVICE BRINGS CALL FOR BORDER EASEMENT

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 17 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Pili Mtambalike]

[Text]

INTERSTATE Railways services between Kenya and Tanzania have resumed with the first train carrying 138 tonnes of sugar molasses from Tanzania crossing into Taveta at the Tanzania/Kenya border.

Thousands of Taveta residents including senior officials of the Kenya Government and the Kenya Railways, welcomed the flower bedecked train as it entered Taveta Station, about 15 kilometres from the border, last Friday.

Speaking at a short ceremony the Minister for Communications and Works, Ndugu John Malecela, described the event as historic in the process of normalisation of relations between the two countries.

Ndugu Malecela said that the rail services have completed the exercise of normalising transport services between the three East African countries which stopped after the breakdown of the East African Community eight years ago.

Present at the ceremony was the TRC General Manager, Ndugu Tom Mmari, the Chairman of the Kenya Railways, Abdulrahman Abbas.

Meanwhile, Muthuria said Kenya was seeking to lessen border crossing formalities between the three former East African Community members who include Tanzania and Uganda.

He said this at a reception he hosted in honour of the Tanzania Minister for Communication and Works, John Malecela, at the Voi Wildlife Lodge on Friday night.

Muthuria said to facilitate easier and convenient interstate trade and transport it was necessary that border formalities like immigration and customs be less strict.

He said Kenya was seeking ways to ease such formalities to avail the peoples of the three countries the freedom of closer cooperation.

Muthuria who was speaking just after the resumption of interstate rail services asked Tanzania to join in the efforts adding that similar requests would be made to the Ugandan Government.

Ndugu Malecela, hailed the suggestion adding that there was a necessity for such a move.

He said following the normalisation of relations between Kenya and Tanzania and in East Africa in general all efforts should be taken to ensure that the peoples of East Africa were brought closer.

CSO: 3400/735

TANZANIA

SEVERE PACKAGING SHORTAGES DELAY GOODS DISTRIBUTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Feb 85 p 1

[Text]

INDUSTRIES are facing acute shortage of packaging materials forcing them to scale down production or limiting distribution of their commodities.

A survey made by the *Daily News* in Dar es-Salaam over the last two days showed that the most affected ones were those manufacturing soap, shoes, radios, cigarettes, vegetable oil and garments.

The manufacturers said although supply of packaging materials from the Kibo Paper Mills in the city had been erratic since July, last year, the position worsened this year due to a sharp decline of the materials.

The General Manager of the mills, Ndugu Francis Koromo, said they were facing a shortage of hardwood and unbleached pulp, which were essential for making packaging materials and other paper products.

This forced the management to send its 125 workers

on compulsory leave until when the position improved, he said.

Ndugu Koromo said the workers would be recalled as soon as a consignment of 200 tonnes of pulp valued at 1.2m/- arrived from Sweden.

The General Manager of the Tanzania Karatasi Associated Industries (TKAI), Ndugu David Mollel, said they were still pressing the Bank of Tanzania to open letters of credit (LCs) for the 6.8m/- allocated last year for importation of 150 tonnes of raw materials from Kenya to alleviate the existing shortage of packaging materials.

The General Manager of the Tanzania Shoe Company (BORA), Ndugu Y.J. Mwailolo, said the shortage was

so critical that his company had been recalling old boxes for use in packing shoes and other products.

A spokesman for the Industrial Promotion Services (IPS) Ltd. in Tanga said since July, last year, only few cartons had been received thus interrupting soap production and distribution plans.

The soap factory needs about 40,000 cartons per month.

CSO: 3400/736

TANZANIA

COAL MINE SYMBOLIZES CLOSE CHINESE TIES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Feb 85 p 1

[Text]

PRIME Minister Salim Ahmed Salim has said the Kiwira coal mining project is a vital tool in enhancing the country's economic development and reiterated that it was a symbol of co-operation between developing countries.

Addressing Chinese expatriates and Tanzanians working at the project, Ndugu Salim said even when a poor country like Tanzania happened to be rich in natural resources, it always got stuck in exploiting its resources due for lack of capital and technology, *Shihata* reported.

The Prime Minister, who spent over two hours touring the project site, said he was happy and highly impressed by the development so far made at Ilima and the preparations being made at Kiwira.

The leader of the Chinese experts at the site, Ndugu Li Yu He, assured the Prime Minister that the experts will ensure that they imparted the necessary skills to

their Tanzanian counterparts to ensure sustenance of the project even after their departure.

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister has advised the State Mining Corporation (STAMICO) to make necessary arrangements for the establishment of an auxiliary post for manning security within the Kiwira and Kabulo coal mines and the Ilima colliery in Rungwe and Kyela districts.

He gave the advice after he was told that among the problems faced at the mines was theft of equipment.

He said due to the vastness of the project, currently with a labour force of 915 people, it was necessary for STAMICO to take full responsibility of the security supplemented by the police.

The Project Manager, Ndugu Matern Maseko, said the Kiwira coal mines was expected to be completed in 1987/88 and would be able to produce 150,000 tonnes per year. It is being developed through a 1.5m/- World Bank loan.

[A subsequent article published 28 February 1985 attributes the Kiwira coal mine to Chinese assistance. "In fact the coal mine is being developed by Chinese and Tanzanian experts through a loan from the Government of the People's Republic of China and supplemented by Tanzania Government Funds."]

He told the Prime Minister that initial research findings showed that there was a potential of 35 million tonnes of Kiwira with an exploitable lifespan of 100 years. However, he added, only 26 million tonnes was economically exploitable.

CSO: 3400/756

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

ARMS NET LONG SENTENCES--A Mbeya resident, Godlove Mpewa (35), was yesterday, sentenced to 16 years imprisonment after being found guilty of unlawful possession of one pistol, one shot-gun and seven rounds of ammunition, SHIHATA reported. Delivering judgment, Mbeya Senior Resident Magistrate Wallace Kapayya said the accused deserved a tough sentence as a lesson to him and others. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jan 85 p 3]

SALIM RECEIVES HIGH PRAISE--The Minister of State in the President's Office, Ndugu Amir Jamal, has described Prime Minister Salim Ahmed Salim as one of the highly committed and courageous leaders in the country in taking daily responsibilities seriously. Ndugu Jamal said in the House while contributing to the debate on the elections bill that the Prime Minister has been discharging his duties thoroughly and wisely, SHIHATA reported. The Minister of State, one of the longest-serving senior ministers, said measures taken by the Prime Minister's Office to alleviate economic problems in the country, had been very effective and gainfull. He said the success of the Elections Act would be realized only where the public applied it effectively. "The Elections Act (1985) is on paper and will not function until it is properly applied", he said. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Jan 85 p 1]

EFFICIENCY IN ARMY URGED--The Minister for Defence and National Service, Brig. Muhiddin Kimario, has called for increased efficiency in materials management in the Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDF). The Minister said the forces operations left much to be desired in fields of materials management, SHIHATA reported. The Minister, who concluded a two-day tour of Morogoro Region yesterday, was talking to members of the TPDF at the Pangawe area. He advised all battalions, through their respective Party branches, to work out solutions to their problems. Ndugu Kimario said that in allocating newly acquired goods negligent soldiers should not be accorded priority. He was told that some TPDF units were not receiving quotas of supplies from RTC depots. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Feb 85 p 3]

MWANGA'S POLITICAL BAN LIFTED--President Nyerere has pardoned former Cabinet Minister Abel Kyagunya Mwanga (45) from a ten-year long ban under which he was not allowed, among other things, to contest any political position. According to a government notice No. 36, published on February 8, this year, the pardon is granted in respect of the conviction entered against Ndugu Mwanga by the Court of Appeal on May 7, 1982 regarding the 1980 general

2 April 1985

elections. The Court had dismissed with costs an appeal filed by Ndugu Mwanga in an attempt to reserve an earlier High Court ruling which had nullified the Musoma Urban constituency election results. The High Court had allowed a petition by another contestant, Ndugu Eliasaph Masige Lima, who had alleged that there were irregularities in the elections in which he polled 5,838 votes against Mwanga's 10,710. The pardon, granted by the President on January 25, this year, remits "the remainder of the punishment and all other effects under law which he otherwise would suffer as a consequence of the deemed conviction". According to the Elections Act, 1970, anyone found guilty of election corruption is banned for 10 years from engaging himself in politics. The notice, made available to the DAILY NEWS, indicates that the President's Prerogative Mercy in respect of Ndugu Mwanga had been exercised in compliance with Section 21 (1), (a) and (d) of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, 1977. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Feb 85 p 1]

REDRAWING OF ELECTORAL DISTRICTS--Tanzania Mainland will now have 118 electoral constituencies instead of 111 following the creation of 17 [as published] others by the government. MAELEZO reported that the constituencies would be operational during the forthcoming Presidential and General elections later this year. The new constituencies (with the districts in brackets) are Kongwa (Mpwapwa), Mbarali (Mbeya), Meatu (Maswa), Mkinga (Mheza), Misungwa (Kwimba), Tandahinda (Newala) and Karatu (Mbulu). Some districts would be split to have two constituencies. The districts include Dodoma Rural, Morogoro Rural, Songea Rural, Shinyanga Rural, Tabora Rural, Lindi Rural, Iringa Rural, Kahama, Masasi and Kondoa. [By Habbi Gunze] [Text] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 17 Feb 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/738

BELGIAN AGREEMENT FOR EQUIPMENT FOR COMPANIES

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 13 Dec 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] Citizen Lengema Dulia Yubasa Makanga, the secretary of state for International Cooperation, and Luc Putman, the Belgian ambassador to Zaire, on Wednesday, at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation signed an agreement concerning a loan of 634 million Belgian Francs by the Kingdom of Belgium to the Republic of Zaire and for two programs in particular, one within the framework of technical assistance to SNEL [National Electricity Company] and the other concerning the carrying out of programs defined by the General Commissariat of Atomic Energy.

Under the terms of the agreement, the government of the Kingdom of Belgium will place at the disposition of the Executive Council an interest free loan of 600 million Belgian Francs, payable over 20 years after a grace period of 10 years.

The loan will be used in the following way: 240 million Belgian Francs to purchase Belgian equipment for ONATRA [National Transportation Office]; 140 million Belgian Francs for the purchase of Belgian equipment for SNEL; 100 million Belgian Francs for the purchase of Belgian equipment for SNCZ [Zairian National Railroad Company]; 49,760,216 Belgian Francs for the purchase of Belgian equipment for REGIDESO [Water and Power Distribution Administration]; 45 million Belgian Francs for the purchase of Belgian equipment for GECAMINES [General Quarries and Mines Company]; 25,239,784 Belgian Francs for payments to carry out the loan in accordance with article 3, paragraph 2 of the aforesaid loan agreement.

Moreover, it should be noted that the 240 million Belgian Francs placed at the disposition of ONATRA is the first allocation for financing the electrification of the Matadi-Kinshasa railroad.

Concerning the special arrangement relative to technical cooperation with SNEL, the sum of 20 million Belgian Francs was allocated for that purpose.

As for the special arrangement concerning technical and scientific cooperation in the area of the peaceful application of atomic energy, 14 million Belgian Francs were allocated.

Through this agreement and these two special arrangements, the Belgian government is placing at the disposition of the Executive Council a total sum of 634 million Belgian Francs, which is another sign of the importance of the cooperative relations between Belgium and Zaire.

ZAIRE

CITY OF KISANGANI ENDANGERED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 27 Dec 84 pp 1, 7

[Article by Nsasse Ramazani: "Tshopo Hydroelectric Dam Threatened with Destruction"]

[Text] Hearing that a dam has suddenly given way somewhere in the world has been rather rare up to now. Therefore it is completely normal that current history still records few such events. Fine, because it is not a very desirable thing.

Imagine the sight of thousands of tons of cubic meters of water beginning to pour wildly over a city. No vision is more apocalyptic. Nevertheless, that is the fate that threatens the city of Kisangani in the near future. It could happen tomorrow or in 5 or 10 years.

The hydroelectric dam at Tshopo is in danger of giving way. Actually, for several years now the two shores of the Tshopo, near the dam, are undergoing destruction every day by people looking for stones, a fact linked to the construction boom in recent years in Kisangani.

But are those people really unaware of the fact that they are slowly weakening the strength of the base of the dam? Certainly not, because earlier that entire area was off limits to any activity affecting the terrain. And the worst thing of all is that a large part of this area has been subdivided for building lots. But why do the local authorities remain indifferent to such a serious situation?

First of all, it will be several years before the city will be given a new dam. And by then, Unibra and Bralima will be completely destroyed, not to speak of the heavy loss of human life in the neighborhoods of Pumuzika.

This is only a warning. Don't they say an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure?

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CSO: 3419/263

ZAMBIA

PARLIAMENT DISCUSSES FOREIGN MISSIONS, CHINESE DEBT, ECONOMICS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has pruned the country's foreign missions to save funds, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr Otema Musuka told Parliament yesterday.

He said this in reply to Mr Ernest Chiwama (Chembe) who wanted to know when a trade attache would be posted to the Zambian embassy in Lubumbashi, Zaire.

Mr Musuka told the House that there were no plans at the moment to send a trade attache there because of economic constraints.

"In 1982, the Government decided to scale down staff in missions abroad as part of austerity measures. Following that decision, the post of trade attache in Lubumbashi was among the many posts abolished.

"The trade functions are now being performed by the consul-general and the vice consul-general. Matters of trade continue to remain serious matters regularly being discussed by the joint permanent commission between Zambia and Zaire," Mr Musuka said.

And Minister of State for Civil Service Mr John Mwendela said the decontrol of prices system had relieved some parastatal companies of major problems

that affected their performance and improved their liquidity position.

The minister was answering Mr Rex Ntala (Bweengwa) who wanted to know what measures the office of the Prime Minister was taking against parastatal bodies which had failed to make profits even after the decontrol of prices.

Mr Mwendela said decontrol of prices alone would not enable companies to return to profitability without increased capacity utilisation and taking other complimentary measures to improve their operations.

"In this regard, the Party and its Government is encouraging greater use of local materials through policies aimed at discouraging imports," he said.

Several other measures were being taken which included reduction of

operating costs and improvement of managerial capabilities through training and appointment of competent personnel.

Mr Mwendela said efforts were being made to rehabilitate plant and equipment in companies and improve operational efficiencies. Steps were being made to improve overall discipline in companies.

The minister said he was confident that these measures would contribute to the overall improvement in parastatal bodies.

Minister of Finance and National Commission for Development Planning Mr Luke Mwananshiku informed the House that Zambia would start repaying her share of the Chinese loan of about K550 million for Tazara in 1993.

The minister was answering **Mr Palakasa Chilwaya** (Chililabombwe) on Zambia's repayment period for Tazara.

Mr Mwananshiku said it would be inappropriate to ask China to turn the loan into a grant as suggested by **Mr John Kalenga** (Mwinilunga West) because it was a soft loan given to Zambia on "very favourable terms".

Mr Mwananshiku later presented a new Bill to the House to amend the Roads and Road Traffic Act aimed at altering taxes payable on annual licences on some types of vehicles. The Bill passed through its first reading.

And Minister of State for Agriculture and Water Development **Mr Daniel Munkombwe** said his ministry was preparing a Bill to dissolve the Cold Storage Board of Zambia (CSBZ) to transfer it to ZIMCO where it was expected to be more profitable.

Asked by **Mr Natala** in a supplementary question why the board had laid off many of its workers instead of going with them to ZIMCO, **Mr Munkombwe** said every industry was undergoing severe economic strains and redundancies were unavoidable.

CSO: 3400/799

OIL EXPLORATION RESUMES IN NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Mar 85 p 2

[Text

MORE than 200 employees of Agip SPA Attivita of Italy have resumed work on oil prospecting in Chief Mukumbi's area in Mwinilunga, North-Western Province, following the tightening of security by the Party and its Government.

Provincial political secretary Mr Dusken Kakombe confirmed this in Solwezi yesterday, but declined to give further details as it was "a security matter."

The company suspended its operations in the area last December after it was twice attacked by a gang of criminals believed to be remnants of the notorious Adamson Mushala gang.

The prospecting company is now based in Chief Mukumbi's area, 115 km from Solwezi where a spokesman also confirmed the firm's resumption of operations there.

Before suspending operations the company management appealed to the outgoing Member of the Central Committee for the area Mr Maxwell Beyani to protect its workers.

Later the Government sent security reinforcements to the area and assured the company of safety before work resumed.

And nine Zambia Flying Doctor Service (ZFDS) workers who fled from a clinic in Chief Mukumbi's area, Solwezi, for fear of being attacked by gunmen have now gone back, it was confirmed in Solwezi and Ndola yesterday.

North-Western Province police chief Mr Bernard Mweemba and ZFDS

director Dr Victor Chelemu confirmed that the community workers, some of whom were clinical officers, and nutritionists had resumed duties following the situation coming under control.

The workers fled two weeks ago after gunmen who have been terrorising the area struck at the clinic and grabbed personal belongings. Mr Mweemba and Dr Chelemu could not say when the workers went back there.

Dr Chelemu said his members of staff had gone back to the clinic on assurances by police in the province that the area was being protected.

The ZFDS was sending a representative to verify the situation.

And Mr Mweemba said: "It is true that the workers have gone back." But he could not say what security arrangements had been made to protect workers and the clinic at Chief Mukumbi.

CSO: 3400/799

ZAMBIA

ILLEGAL STRIKERS FIRED IN NDOLA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

ABOUT 200 striking workers at Crown Cork in Ndola have been dismissed.

The workers were dismissed at 10.00 hours yesterday for demanding the removal of general manager Mr John Bone and production supervisor Mr Neil Samusungwa.

Today Mr Bone will recommend to the board of directors, whose regional headquarters is in South Africa, to close the factory indefinitely.

The workers who include operators were dismissed after they defied an order from Mr Bone to start work by 10.00 hours. The order was issued in a letter to the company's works committee.

The workers downed tools in the morning yesterday after they learnt that Mr Samusungwa who was sent on forced leave had been recalled by Mr Bone.

Riot police were called in the morning to seal off the factory. But at 10.00 hours the workers surrendered their overalls and were immediately ordered out of the plant by the police.

The letter from Mr Bone read in part: "In the light of recent developments, the refusal to work and further illegal strikes all employees who will not be back at 10.00 hours this morning March 6, will be summarily dismissed.

"If the situation does not return to normal by Thursday morning serious consideration will be given by management recommending to the board of directors that the factory be closed indefinitely."

After the workers left the factory they marched to the office of Ndola governor Mr Crosbery Chibanga, but were later intercepted by

riot police near the Dunlop factory.

And more than 90 workers at Jamas Milling in Kitwe yesterday called off their strike for better pay and improved conditions of service after they were addressed by senior trustee of the National Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers (NUCIW) Mr Mukupa Mulenga.

CSO: 3400/798

ZAMBIA

UNIONS STUDY OPTIONS IN FACE OF GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) general congress will meet on Thursday in Kabwe to decide the final action to take following a Government order to stop deducting subscriptions from financial institutions.

The urgent meeting was announced yesterday by ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba after Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Frederick Hapunda's order to stop deducting subscriptions for the Zambia Union of Financial Institutions and Allied Workers (ZUFIAW) with immediate effect.

Yesterday Mr Chiluba said the unions were ready to fight the minister's policies of divide and rule which he was using to punish some unions while pretending to be sympathetic to others.

"Yet we know that he is only waiting for a convenient time when each union will suffer in its own time but the same fate.

"Unions are therefore going to take a collective action to fight the divide and rule actions collectively," said Mr Chiluba who was visibly perturbed.

Mr Chiluba said the personal attitude of Mr Hapunda had incensed workers in industries who viewed his handling of industrial relations as a deliberate campaign to systematically legislate piecemeal by statutory instrument against trade unions and their activities.

Mr Hapunda's recent action was the last straw as far as workers were concerned.

"Trade unions and their members can no longer see

eye to eye with a man who is supposed to interpret their grievances to the State but whose actions betray their confidence.

"The minister's contention that he is by his actions only interpreting and following the International Labour Organisation (ILO) standard requirements puzzles all of us.

"His further assertion that he is merely effecting Party policies toward the trade unions baffles us even more."

By stopping dues not only from the Zambia State Insurance Corporation (ZSIC) where the workers protested but from every institution where the union operates it seemed Mr Hapunda was seemingly and really unhappy that the workers won their increases which the management sat on.

CSO: 3400/798

ZAMBIA

TALKS WITH ZAIRE TO ELIMINATE BORDER DISPUTES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

OFFICIALS in North-Western Province and their counterparts in Zaire's Shaba province are working out measures aimed at eliminating the cross border problems to avoid friction and misunderstandings between the two countries.

North-Western Province political secretary. Mr Dusken Kakompe disclosed this in Solwezi yesterday and said that the joint Zambia/Zaire Joint Permanent Commission had allowed his office to iron out some areas of conflict with his Zairean colleague.

Mr Kakompe said despite the measures being worked out at the local level, his office was trying to contact the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Lusaka and the Zambian embassy in Zaire on other delicate issues which he could not handle.

The province which shares borders with Zaire is currently facing smuggling problems and a

worsening security situation.

Mr Kakompe said that he had sent Solwezi governor Mr Greenson Ikowa to Kipushi in Zaire to meet his counterpart in an effort to thrash out the immediate border problems.

He said Zambia's prime concern was to try at all costs to minimise border conflicts which created tension between the two neighbouring states.

Mr Ikowa is expected to submit a report on his return from Zaire.

The governor confirmed at the weekend before his departure that he was going to meet his Kipushi counterpart for official talks on the prevailing border situation.

CSO: 3400/799

ZAMBIA

ENVOY'S FAMILY RECALLED IN FACE OF DRUGS CHARGE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

THE family of Zambia's envoy at the London mission Godfrey Lubinga who has been implicated in a heroin smuggling racket in Britain, has been recalled.

Three men have been remanded in custody in connection with the case. They are Gurmit Singh Thakur, Mohinder Singh Abluwalla and Reginald John Hourinana, all of Ilford in east London.

A Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday that Mr Lubinga, who is a third secretary at the Zambian mission had been suspended and put on half salary with immediate effect pending investigations into his case by British officials.

President Kaunda has already waived diplomatic immunity of Mr

Lubinga to help British customs investigators question the envoy about two recent hauls of heroin worth K27.70 million.

The spokesman said Zambia's policy on drug trafficking and smuggling was that culprits "must face the full rigours" of the laws where the offence is committed.

He said the action to waive Mr Lubinga's diplomatic immunity was because of the gravity with which "the Government views cases of drug trafficking and smuggling."

Zambia's high commissioner to Britain Lieutenant-General Peter Zuze had ordered Mr Lubinga to stay in his north London flat.

And ARNOLD RAPHAEL reports from London that Mr Frederick Ngenda, the Zambian businessman who

collapsed on the eve of his trial there last month on drugs smuggling charges, was discharged from hospital yesterday.

Mr Ngenda was rushed to Edgware General Hospital in north-west London just as the jury was being empanelled at the Reading Crown court.

He was operated upon for an abdominal blockage and has since made a slow but steady recovery. He was discharged from hospital on the understanding that he would rest at his London home.

On being informed of Mr Ngenda's illness, the judge at the Reading Crown Court automatically continued his £30,000 bail, provided by a Zambian businessman resident in the UK who has not been named but who is known to the Lusaka authorities.

CSO: 3400/798

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